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THE AUSTRALASIAN JOURNAL OF



PHARMACY

The Official Journal of the
Associated Pharmaceutical Organisations
of Australia

Official Journal of the
Pharmaceutical Society of
New Zealand

SEPTEMBER 30, 1960 New Series: Vol. 41, No. 489—Old Series: Vol. LXXV, No. 897

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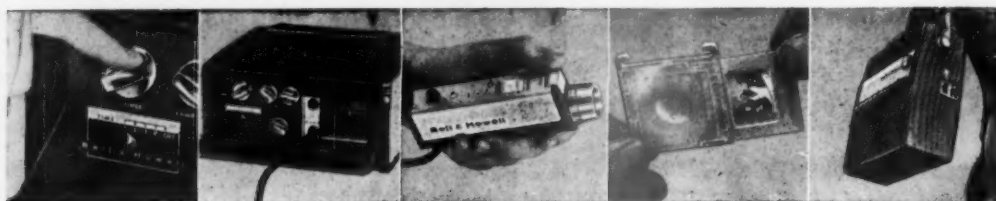
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THE PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

EXAMINATION DATES 1960

The following dates for examinations in 1960 have been fixed by the Board:

Intermediate Examination—October 31.

Final Examinations—November 15.

The above are dates for commencement of the examinations.

Entries for all examinations close twenty-one days before the date of examination.

Further details are available from the office of the Board.

F. C. KENT,
Registrar.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Watch this column for advice concerning
the next Qualifying Examination.

P. E. COSGRAVE,
Registrar,
Pharmacy Board of N.S.W.,
52 Bridge Street,
SYDNEY.

PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED ANNUAL ELECTION

It is hereby notified that an Election will be held to fill TWO ORDINARY VACANCIES on the Board of Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited and to elect an Auditor on the 23rd day of November, 1960. The retiring Directors are Messrs. Ernest Wharton Braithwaite, of Hawthorn, and Norman Victor Orr, of Strathfield. Monday, the 31st day of October, 1960, has been appointed as the day of nomination. Nomination papers of candidates for the offices of Director or Auditor must be lodged or delivered by post with the Secretary at the registered office of the Company, Fourth Floor, "Guild House," 18-22 Saint Francis Street, Melbourne, before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day fixed for nomination. In the event of more candidates being nominated than there are vacancies, a POLL will be taken on the 23rd day of November, 1960.

V. G. MORIESON,
Returning Officer.
Melbourne: September 30, 1960.

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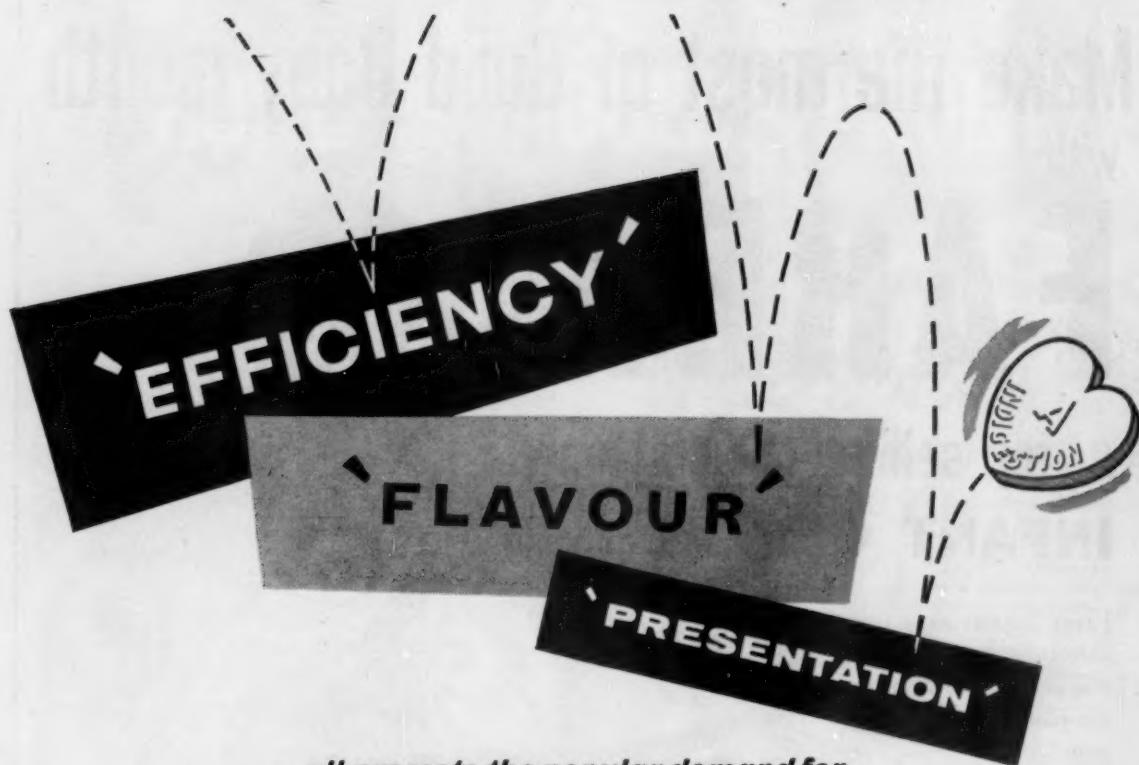


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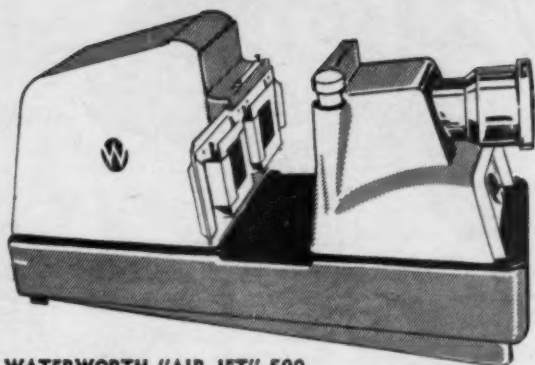
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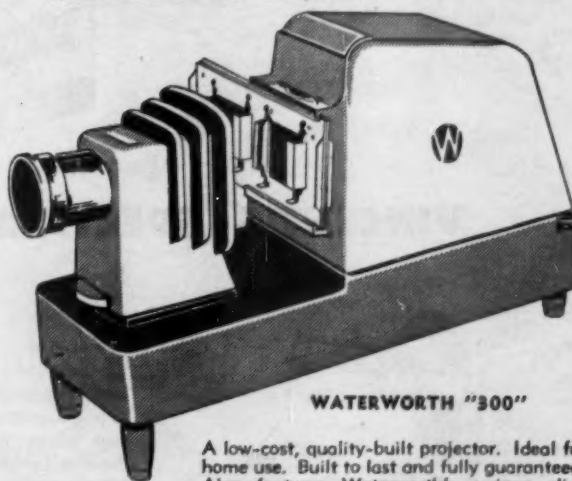
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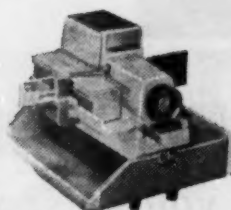
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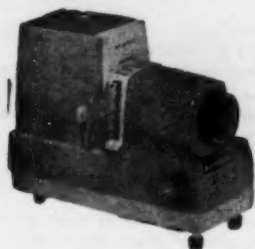
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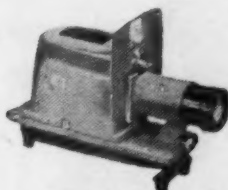
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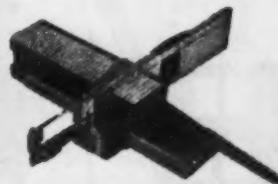
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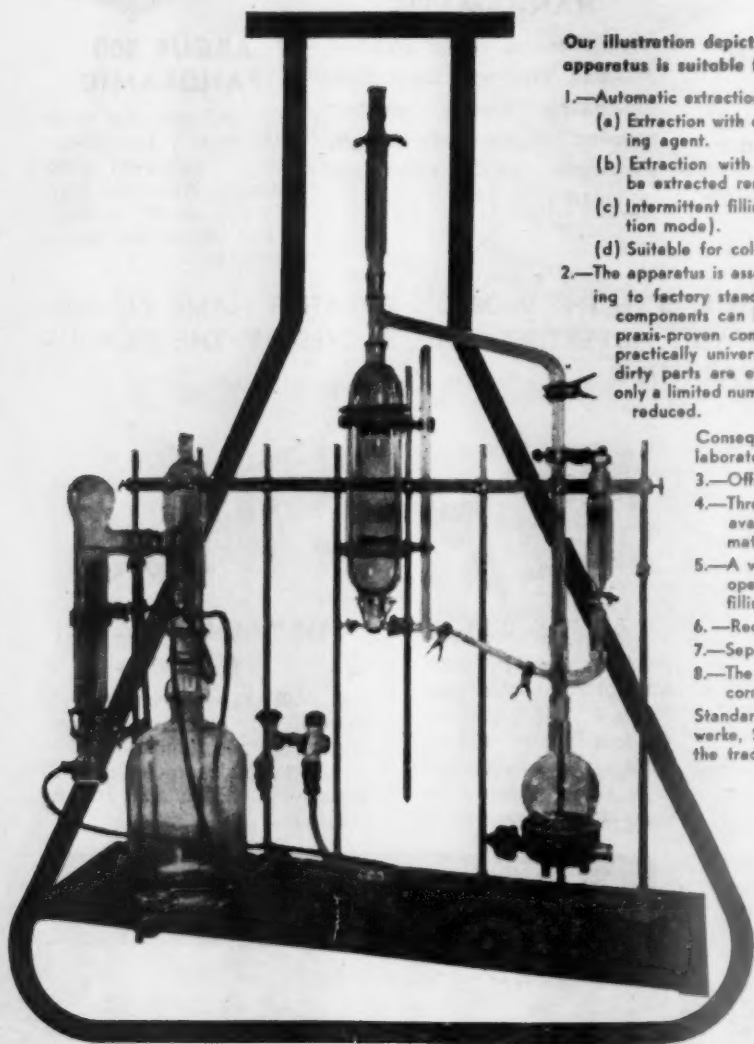
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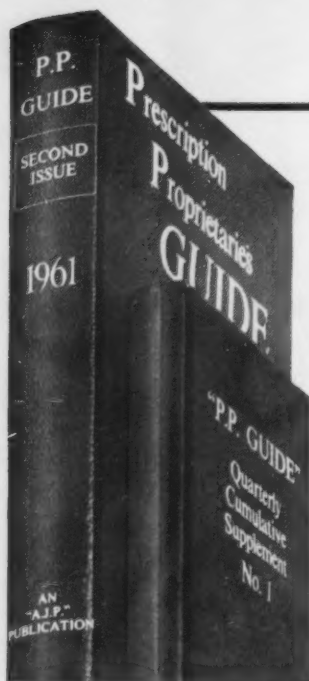
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Usually these emanate from certain newspaper editors and reporters catering for a public palate grown unhealthy by wrong feeding, and clamorous for sensational, controversial or unsavoury reading.

It is not often that damaging statements concerning pharmacy come from members of other professions. This is understandable. At the heart of our codes of professional conduct and ethics stands the principle that we should not thoughtlessly criticise the actions of individual members of our own or other professions. There should be mutual respect between the bodies, and where grievances exist they should be submitted for consideration and arbitration by the appropriate tribunals.

In the August issue of the "Reader's Digest" there was published an article under the caption, "The Law That Doctors Often Break." Comments concerning the position in Australia, written by Sir Herbert Schlink, were published with this article. Sir Herbert said: "The abortion business is mostly in the hands of nurses and chemists."

Sir Herbert is a prominent member of the medical profession. His statements carry weight and influence public thinking. Persons in responsible senior positions are expected to weigh very carefully statements they make for publication. Such statements should be factually correct. They should, however, be more than that. They should be free from obviously damaging inference, and from ambiguity to a degree which renders them easily capable of misinterpretation, particularly when such misinterpretation is likely to damage someone.

Sir Herbert's statement has caused widespread resentment in pharmaceutical circles. There have been many protests. No doubt, organisations representing the nursing

profession are equally indignant. The Pharmaceutical Public Relations Department has lodged a protest with the "Reader's Digest" concerning publication of the statement.

The allegation is, of course, completely misleading. It implies widespread malpractice by pharmaceutical chemists and nurses. Illegal abortion is a criminal act. The logical conclusion from Sir Herbert's statement is that substantial numbers of nurses and chemists indulge in criminal practices.

Is this right? Is it fair comment? Has the statement been made to divert attention from the general tenor of the articles that there is a law which **doctors** often break?

Sir Herbert knows, and all of our readers know, that there are doctors, there are nurses and there are chemists who for pecuniary or other motives stoop to illegal practices; but these are exceptions. In all the professions great emphasis is placed upon the need for maintaining high standards of conduct in professional practice and the obligations of members of the respective professions to their own craft, to the public and to kindred professions. Stringent measures are adopted by professional bodies to stamp out unprofessional conduct, and offences are dealt with sternly.

Discreditable conduct in the pharmaceutical profession is not widespread, as Sir Herbert's statement would lead his readers to suspect.

To smear the names of professional men and women collectively because within their ranks some of the members are wrong-doers does no service to anybody. We have no desire to defend wrong-doers, nor to advocate concealment of truth, particularly in matters of great public concern. There are occasions when the truth must be spoken, and the speaker must be forthright; but on such occasions one should be very certain that it is the truth one utters.

THE MONTH

News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

Poisoning Statistics in Victoria

The following details are abstracted from the Annual Report of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria for the year ended 31st December, 1959.

Dissection of Police Reports of Poisonings

	Total for Year	Result				
		Fatal	Non-Fatal	Suicide or Attempted Suicide	Accidental	Motive Unrevealed or Uncertain
Arsenicals	13	12	1	9	2	2
Barbiturates & Derivatives	39	30	9	18	4	17
Bromvaletone & Carbromal Combinations	1		1	1		
Chloral Hydrate	3	2	1	1	1	1
Chlorpromazine	1	1				1
Conchicine	1	1		1		
Cyanide	1	1		1		
Glutethinide	3	2	1	2		1
Isoprenaline	1		1	1		
M.S.A.	1	1				1
Nicotine Sulphate	2	2		2		
Sodium Hypochlorite	1	1			1	
Sodium Hydroxide	1	1		1		
Sodium Nitrite	1	1			1	
Strychnine	1	1		1		
"Unclassified"	7	1	6	5		2
Totals	77	57	20	43	9	25

Cocaine Imports—Correction

In our issue of August 30 (p. 782) under the heading "Heroin Stocks Dwindling" it was stated incorrectly that "cocaine imports in 1959 totalled 3.25 kilogrammes per 100 of population compared with 2.76 for the United States and 2.33 for Britain."

Due to an error in re-typing from the original reference, the number "100" was shown instead of "1000."

The error, which would be obvious to our readers, is regretted.

A.N.Z.A.A.S.

BRISBANE MEETING, 1961

The Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science has issued a preliminary announcement concerning the next meeting.

This will take place at Brisbane from May 29 to June 2, 1961.

Already a Committee working in association with the Pharmaceutical Society has been established in Queensland, and has been working actively on arrangements for meetings of Section "O" (Pharmaceutical Science).

The Executive of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, which met in Melbourne early this month, has asked all official pharmaceutical organisations to be represented, if possible, at this meeting which will be the 35th Congress organised by A.N.Z.A.A.S.

Further details can be obtained from the office of any of the State Societies.

Penicillins and Streptomycin

A circular from the Tariff Board, dated September 21, states that the Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the following item.

(a) Whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of—

Penicillins;
Streptomycin;
Salts of penicillins or of streptomycin;
Preparations containing penicillins and/or streptomycin;
and, if so found, the nature and extent of such assistance; and

(b) if the Board's findings in respect of (a) are for assistance through the Customs Tariff then what rate of duty should be provided for under each of the columns in the Schedule to the Customs Tariff in respect of the goods concerned.

SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

ARTICLES

- Amiphenazole as an Antagonist of the Sedative Effects of Antihistamines.
- Abandonment of the Apothecaries System
- Scientific and Industrial Research in Pakistan.
- Japan's Pharmaceutical Industry.
- The Debt Owed to Charles Darwin
- "— of Tanning Solutions and Sun-screens"
- The "Invisible College" That Became the Royal Society of London.
- Treatment of Diabetes.
- Atomic Weights.
- Phenol from Cumene
- W.H.O. and Addiction-Producing Drugs

AMIPHENAZOLE AS AN ANTAGONIST OF THE SEDATIVE EFFECTS OF ANTIHISTAMINES

By D. W. Bruce, M.A.,

From the Department of Pharmacology, University of Melbourne.

Many patients who suffer from allergic complaints, especially seasonal "hay fever," and who obtain good relief with antihistaminic drugs are severely incapacitated by the pronounced sedative side effects of many of these drugs. The use of the amphetamines and similar substances to combat this may not be satisfactory for many reasons, perhaps mainly their own side effects.

The present clinical trial was initiated when a member of the department came to the author complaining of gross sedation from an antihistamine and a sensitivity to amphetamine in the form of a pronounced tachycardia lasting for 36-48 hours. Amiphenazole, "Daptazole" (2,4-diamino-5-phenylthiazole hydrobromide) which has been shown in this department to be an antagonist of the narcotic effects of morphine (most recent, Gershon, Bruce, Orchard and Shaw, 1958) was tried in the hope that it might affect antihistamine depression while its established lack of side effects would make it safe in this case. The result was highly successful and a fuller preliminary clinical trial was arranged.

Subjects

The group selected comprised patients suffering from seasonal "hay fever" who obtained good relief from antihistamines and who became markedly sedated. Twenty suitable subjects were available.

Antihistamines

Of the 20 subjects, 11 were given "Benadryl," five "Avil," three "Phenergan" and one "Allecur."

Dose

A quick trial on one subject suggested that the most suitable dose of amiphenazole was 200 mgm. This dose taken alone has no subjective effect at all on anyone who has tried it.

The dosage regime of antihistamine required to give full relief was established (1, 2 or 3 doses of 50 mgm. per day for all but "Phenergan," which was 25 mgm. in our cases). Since it was found that amiphenazole taken in the late evening produced a mild insomnia, those patients taking antihistamine t.i.d. only took 200 mgm. of amiphenazole orally with each of the first two doses. Otherwise, each patient took the antihistamine with 200 mgm. of amiphenazole once or twice daily.

Results

Of the 20 subjects, 19 experienced complete relief from drowsiness. Three points suggest that the effect involves either the formation of a complex or an active

breakdown product of amiphenazole (c.f., action with morphine suggested by Gershon, Bruce, Orchard and Shaw, 1958).

- (a) Four of the 19 successes found that the drowsiness was not fully controlled on the first day of taking the mixture, but was on successive days;
- (b) Two subjects taking antihistamines three times a day experienced no drowsiness with the third dose, although amiphenazole was only taken with the first two;
- (c) Six subjects with whom it was practicable to run "blind" placebo trials found that after a series of days of antihistamine, plus amiphenazole, they experienced no sedation on the first day of antihistamine, plus placebo, but did on the second and subsequent days of antihistamine, plus placebo.

This suggests that the effect, once established, persists for about 36-48 hours after ceasing amiphenazole, although a solution of amiphenazole is unstable over 24 hours. Trials with dose variation suggest that, although a few patients are controlled with as little as 50 mgm. amiphenazole, the majority require 200 mgm. and can detect its reduction to 150 mgm. It seems quite possible from these results that many patients could most effectively obtain relief from some allergic complaints by the routine use of antihistamines taken with 200-400 mgm. amiphenazole daily as required, thus avoiding side effects.

A more extensive investigation of this effect is now being undertaken and the results will be communicated in due course.

The author wishes to thank those members of the University and their families who volunteered as subjects, Messrs. Nicholas Pty. Ltd. for donating supplies of amiphenazole, and particularly Professor F. H. Shaw for his continuing help and encouragement in this work.

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ABANDONMENT OF THE APOTHECARIES SYSTEM

A memorandum issued by the British Pharmacopoeia Commission

In 1950 the Committee on Weights and Measures Legislation submitted to the President of the Board of Trade a Report which included among its recommendations the following:—

"The apothecaries, troy and pennyweights systems of measurement should be abolished after five years

and the trades and professions using them should adopt in their place the metric system."

The Report records that "For many years past, both the British Pharmacopoeia Commission and the Pharmaceutical Society have advocated that the medical and pharmaceutical professions should work in the metric system only," and that "The British Medical Association has said that the medical profession is probably in favour of using the metric system but that, so far as prescribing is concerned, abolition of the use of the apothecaries system would cause what would almost amount to hardship in the middle and older generations of doctors."

In 1955 the General Medical Council accepted a recommendation from the Commission that steps should be taken to enable the apothecaries system to be abandoned in the edition of the British Pharmacopoeia intended for publication in 1963. The current edition of the Pharmacopoeia employs the metric system except (a) in the statement of dose of the older drugs, for which both apothecaries and metric quantities are given, and (b) in statements concerning the strength of certain preparations, such as tablets, capsules and injections, of the older drugs. Almost all drugs and preparations introduced into the Pharmacopoeia during the last ten years are referred to in the metric system only. Less than 20 per cent. of the tablets of the Pharmacopoeia have their strength expressed in the apothecaries system. In considering the manner in which the apothecaries system might be abandoned the Commission held meetings with a number of interested organisations, and the following important points emerged.

1. Whilst the replacement of the apothecaries system by the metric system in certain liquid medicines would raise complicated problems, the abandonment of the apothecaries system in relation to many official dosage-form preparations offered an attractive first step.

2. If the metric system is adopted in expressing the strength of dosage-form preparations (tablets, capsules and injections) of the Pharmacopoeia, it should at the same time be adopted for similar preparations described in the British Pharmaceutical Codex and the British National Formulary.

3. In order to abolish the use of the apothecaries system for tablets, capsules and injections of the B.P., B.P.C., and B.N.F., it will be necessary to stipulate—

(a) the strength in metric units which **must** be dispensed or supplied in the absence of directions on the prescription or order;

(b) the strength in metric units which **must** be dispensed or supplied when a strength in apothecaries units is stated on the prescription or order.

4. Legislation would be necessary in order to adopt 3(b).

The Commission explored the possibility of a parliamentary Bill intended to authorise the use of the metric system in this way, and outlined a proposed measure which was placed before the British Medical Association and the Pharmaceutical Society. The Councils of the Association and the Society have endorsed the proposal by the adoption of the following recommendation:

"That the Councils of the British Medical Association and the Pharmaceutical Society assist in sponsoring or supporting legislation to secure that when tablets, capsules (and other named dosage forms) described in the British Pharmacopoeia, British National Formulary and British Pharmaceutical Codex are prescribed or demanded when the strength stated in the apothecaries system, the equivalent metric strength stated in the Schedule to the Bill must be dispensed or supplied."

A copy of the Schedule proposed by the Commission is annexed. The following points should be noted in connection with the proposals:

1. This is a partial abandonment of the apothecaries system and applies only to certain named dosage-forms of drugs included in the British Pharmacopoeia, British Pharmaceutical Codex and British National Formulary.

2. It would be necessary to provide an interim period adequate for the disposal of stocks of preparations made according to the apothecaries system.

3. When the change became fully effective it would not be necessary for pharmacists to hold stocks of the preparations concerned which had been made according to the apothecaries system.

4. Whilst it is expected that the prescribing of these preparations in the metric system will increase, the prescriber would remain free to use the apothecaries system.

5. The pharmacist would be provided, by means of the Schedule, with a clear statement of the strength by weight in metric units which must be supplied when the B.P., B.P.C. and B.N.F. preparations concerned are prescribed or demanded in the apothecaries system.

(The following table has been compiled with regard to the strengths of tablets, capsules, and injections described in the British Pharmacopoeia. The intention is that when a tablet, capsule, or injection is prescribed or demanded with the strength stated by weight as one of the apothecaries quantities given in the left-hand column, tablets, capsules, or an injection containing the corresponding metric quantity given in the right-hand column must be dispensed or supplied.)

SCHEDULE OF APOTHECARIES AND METRIC QUANTITIES

Grains	Milligrams (mg.)
10	600
7½	450
5	300
4	250
3	200
2½	150
2	125
1½	100
1	60
¾	50
½	30
2/5	25
1/3	20
¼	15
1/5	12.5
1/6	10
1/8	7.5
1/10	6
1/12	5
1/15	4
1/20	3
1/25	2.5
1/30	2
1/40	1.5
1/50	1.25
1/60	1
1/75	0.8
1/100	0.8
1/120	0.5
1/130	
1/150	0.4
1/160	
1/200	0.3
1/240	0.25
1/300	0.2
1/320	
1/480	0.125
1/600	0.1

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH IN PAKISTAN

In view of interests aroused by the current I.U.P.A.C. Symposium, "The Chemistry of Natural Products," held in Melbourne, Canberra and Sydney, work being conducted in Pakistan in this field makes stimulating reading.

The following survey appeared in *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, March 5, 1960: The recently published quinquennial report (1953 to 1958) of the Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is the first major and reasonably comprehensive statement on its constitution, objects, development and achievements to appear. It covers the first five years of the Council's existence and it is intended that future progress will be presented as annual reports. The broad object in establishing the Council was to initiate, promote and guide scientific and industrial research primarily directed towards the utilisation of indigenous raw materials, and the development of industries based on them. A good example is the study which has been made of the liver oil of sharks, which are abundant along the Karachi and Makran coast. Shark-liver oil processed in the laboratories has been found to contain 2000 to 75,000 units/gm. of vitamin A, with an average of about 15,000. It is, thus, nearly 25 times as rich as the standard cod-liver oil. Investigations have shown that the yield of oil and the vitamin-A content differ markedly from species to species. Hammer-headed shark (*Sphyrna blochii*) is the richest source of vitamin A, the liver oil containing up to 75,000 units/gm. The yield of oil ranges from 21 to 46 per cent. of the weight of fresh liver. The size of the livers influences the yield of oil to a great extent: large livers, weighing 10 lb. or more, yield 30 to 60 per cent. of oil, while small livers yield only 10 to 25 per cent. Another investigation has aimed at preparing a 10-fold vitamin-E concentrate from fine Kutti oil by a simple process based on the insolubility of sodium soaps in acetone. The great advantage of the acetone method is that all the free fatty acids and a major portion of the glycerides are removed at the very outset as soaps.

Four alkaloidal factors have been isolated from fresh undried roots of *Rauwolfia serpentina* and the first three have been provisionally assigned names in accordance with the nomenclature of the ajmaline series of bases. They are "resajmaline" (containing about 2.3 per cent. reserpine and 0.5 per cent. rescinnamine), "ajmalexine" (5.5 per cent. reserpine and 2.5 per cent. rescinnamine), "serpajmaline" (mainly consisting of serpentine, serpentine, ajmaline and two unknown substances), and a cream-coloured powder containing the stronger bases and two unknown substances. Serpajmaline has been found to be remarkably potent in its hypotensive activity without the complicating feature of the sedative and central depressant action of reserpine. A study has been made of *Caesalpinia bonducella*, commonly known as fever-nut. Besides a bitter principle, an oil with semi-drying characteristics, has been isolated (20.1 per cent.) from the seed pulp, together with a fair quantity of sugar mixture consisting of sucrose and some monosaccharides with a few proteins. It is hoped that these constituents will prove to be of use medicinally and as nutrients. In the course of a survey of medicinal plants of East Pakistan, the pharmacological action of *Boerhaavia* (used in gout) on the uric acid metabolism was confirmed by experiments on rats. The antibiotic principle of *Glycosmis pentaphylla* was traced to its alkaloid, glycosmis, which was found to act against roundworms, being more potent but less toxic than piperazine citrate. During a study of antibiotic-producing micro-organisms and their antibiotics in Pakistani soils, a new species, *Streptomyces ramnii*, was found in soil samples from Ramna Garden. The antibiotic, ramnacin, which was isolated in crystalline form, has a broad-spectrum activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria and has been used successfully in the treatment of conjunctivitis and external wounds. A new antifungal-antibiotic-producing *Streptomyces*, now named *Streptomyces corchorusii*, has also been isolated and characterised. It is active against plant-pathogenic fungi, particularly those causing stem-rot of jute.

JAPAN'S PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

By Ichiro Matsumoto

(From Radio Japan News, August, 1960)

Annual production of Japan's pharmaceutical industry is estimated at 140 billion yen in value, according to the output in 1959. Out of this amount about 5 per cent., or roughly 7 billion yen represents exports. The mainstay of the exports are antibiotic medicines, such as streptomycin and penicillin, and also vitamins, and the principal destination used to be mainland China before Sino-Japanese trade came to be suspended. After losing this market, Japanese medicines are now being exported to South-East Asia, including India, Indonesia and Burma, and also to Latin America, including Brazil. With regard to vitamins, some are exported even to the United States and West Germany, which are believed to be more advanced than Japan in this field.

The introduction of the penicillin industry to Japan immediately after the war has completely changed the outlook of the pharmaceutical industry and brought about changes in all phases of production processes; machinery and equipment, as well as management. In 1946 Japan started her domestic production of penicillin and entered into mass production two years later, in 1948.

Following this, or after 1949, the production techniques of antibiotics, such as streptomycin, etc., were introduced to Japan from abroad and their production became industrialised very rapidly. Quite different from the conventional type of medicines, antibiotics have to be produced from moulds, which requires large-scale plant facilities.

Pharmaceutical plants were remodelled to meet the requirements. And the production of DDT in Japan introduced salt electrolysis equipments to our pharmaceutical plants.

For the production of various synthetic medicines, the tar and carbide industries have come to be associated with the pharmaceutical industry directly in a wide field.

By 1952, due to the establishment of synthetic pharmaceutical techniques by means of modern plant facilities, the production methods of vitamins and suprarenal hormones, etc., were changed. Especially the synthesis of suprarenal hormones was an epochal achievement in challenging the position of natural hormones which had hitherto been unrivalled.

With the help of synthetic chemistry in the field of techniques, as well as machinery, the pharmaceutical industry of Japan has achieved a remarkable development during the past several years. The renovation of production methods accelerated the tempo of mass production while it produced new drugs one after another, snowballing the scale of the pharmaceutical industry to the extent we see it today. Along with the increase in the production, costs were also reduced. During the period from 1954 till 1959 the prices of vitamins went down by 33 per cent., those of hepatic medicines by 52 per cent. and those of antibiotics by 20 to 60 per cent.

Such a development of the pharmaceutical industry necessitated a large-scale sales drive. To expand the sales of medicines, pharmaceutical industrialists should not remain complacent with the production of curative medicines, but they should make efforts to cultivate consumers for preventive medicines.

Efforts toward this direction have borne fruits and preventive medicines have been developed and popularised. In 1952 the percentage of the health-preserving medicines was only 17 per cent. of the total production, but this increased to 30.9 per cent. in 1959. Another conspicuous increase was witnessed in vitamins and antidotes. And this trend of increased use of health-pre-

serving medicines is being accelerated, as they are now being used in cakes and even drinks.

Already, since the latter half of 1950, leading Japanese pharmaceutical makers embarked on the production of organic and synthetic chemicals and thus endeavoured to consolidate their footholds as makers of such products.

Due to developments in the fields of organic and synthetic chemistry, new chemicals of high efficiency have come to be mass-produced one after another in the agricultural field.

In this way the industry which was started by wholesalers in pre-war days is now developing into a full-fledged, modern industrial system. A factor which is accelerating this trend is the development in research. It goes without saying that improvement in quality and reduction of cost should be the key for Japan's pharmaceutical industry to compete successfully in the international market. But at the same time ingenuity should be cultivated to the fullest possible extent in order to produce new medicines quite independent from the techniques of European and American countries.

THE DEBT OWED TO CHARLES DARWIN

E. Mollison, Victorian College of Pharmacy

(Numerous publications appeared to celebrate the centenary, in 1958, of the "Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection" as announced by Charles Darwin and A. R. Wallace in two papers presented before the Linnean Society of London on July 1, 1858. This note makes use of some of these, as acknowledged later.)

During the 18th century, there was a definite trend by some scientific workers who postulated the idea of a changing of species to new types as opposed to the Biblical Story of Creation and the consequent theory of the immutability of species. This new idea embodied the principle of evolution. These revolutionary concepts were frowned on by the Governments of the time and the expression of such a belief had to be made with caution. Between 1787 and 1803, Erasmus Darwin (grandfather of Charles) wrote a series of books expressing the idea of a transformation of species. He gave evidence for this from embryology, comparative anatomy, systematics, geographical distribution and other sources; his explanation of how this transformation occurred suggests most of the main ideas later used to explain evolution. From the ideas set out in these writings, Malthus wrote his "Essay on Population" and Lamarck developed his theory of use and disuse as a cause of evolution.

Lamarck's views were not treated seriously and some of his examples were regarded as amusing; it is possible that this may have resulted in Erasmus Darwin's work being more or less ignored. Incidentally Lamarck's theory now known as "The Inheritance of Acquired Characters" has come into prominence several times during the last century and has resulted in considerable experimental work, notably by Pavlov, Kammerer, MacDougall and Agar (with his co-workers) without any confirmatory evidence that this inheritance occurs.

Other workers prior to Charles Darwin had also suggested the mutability of species, but to quote Sir Gavin de Beer in his foreword to the reprint of Darwin's and Wallace's papers published in 1958: "For various reasons, including imperfect formulation of the problem and insufficiency of evidence, none of the precursors (of Charles Darwin) was able to compel attention, let alone adherence, to these views; and it is because of the completeness of his demonstration of the fact of evolution and the method by which it has been brought about, that the world owes its debt to Charles Darwin."

In the "Origin of Species" two basic ideas are postulated:

- (a) Species were created separately;
- (b) Natural selection had been the chief agent of change.

The first concept is that of Evolution as opposed to Special Creation and is now called the Theory of Evolution. In brief this theory states that present-day organisms had evolved by a series of changes from pre-existing and, in general, similar types. The principle of Evolution is now accepted by all competent to express an opinion, although it is interesting to note that in 1925 a teacher of biology in Drayton, Tennessee, (Thomas Scopes) was tried and fined for teaching evolution to his classes. The Fundamentalists, under William Jennings Bryan, were putting pressure on all institutes of learning to curb the teaching of science, particularly evolution, which was considered contrary to the teaching of the Bible. This attempt at repression resulted in a surge of interest in evolution, many reading and inquiring on this subject. There is still confusion between the idea of evolution and the theory of natural selection as the means by which it occurred, and to some a mention of Darwin is associated with the statement "man is descended from monkeys"—a statement not made by Darwin.

The conception of natural selection as the mechanism of evolution was primarily Darwin's suggestion. Its importance has sometimes been questioned and there has been some modification of his original views, but natural selection is still considered the main controlling factor in most evolutionary events; there has also been an alteration from Darwin's views as to the "material" on which this selection acts. To quote again from de Beer's foreword: "It is worth while to consider the information available to Darwin in the 1840's. No objective facts were known on the nature of heredity, and all that Darwin had to work on was the surmise of "blending inheritance," according to which the characters of offspring were supposed to strike an average between those of the parents; as was shown later this is false, and presented Darwin with his greatest difficulty. There was no knowledge of chromosomes or of meiosis. Many now familiar facts of morphology and embryology were not known; botanists had not realised the existence and significance of the alternation of generations in plants and little was available from the field of palaeontology. In fact, looking down the list of discoveries made since Darwin wrote his Essay, it will be seen that they include all the best cases that would now be used to demonstrate the fact of evolution, and it is a matter for wonder, that with the meagre materials at his disposal, Darwin was able to steer a straight course in a largely uncharted sea of ignorance." Darwin has been described as the Newton of Biology, and many writers stress his influence on the biological sciences (particularly Zoology) in the century since the publication of "The Origin of Species." He caused a revolution in most fields of work and evolution has become the basic theme of biology. From his death to about 1900, most biologists were concerned with the factors in the evidence for evolution as set out in Darwin's publications. The study of the mechanism of evolution has been of special interest during the present century, and the discoveries made in the new science of genetics were of great importance. In the earlier stages of this work, the theory of natural selection tended to fall into disrepute; mutation was thought to be inadequate as a source of variability, and natural selection to be insufficient to effect the changes in types and so Darwin's work suffered an eclipse. New interest in his theories was aroused in the 1930's by various publications, particularly those of R. A. Fisher and J. B. S. Haldane and finally by Th. Dobzhansky's book "Genetics and the Origin of Species" in 1937. Haldane showed that small advantages will be selected, and he wrote an essay "Darwinism Today" in 1927 in which he proceeded to show that, contrary to the general belief, Darwinism "was not dead but very much alive." Dobzhansky's book gives many examples of selection in action in nature and shows that selection could act with much greater speed than was envisaged by Darwin. Work done since the publication of this book supports Dobzhansky's contention of random variations as the dominant influence in evolution.

The science of ecology, that is the study of those complex inter-relations between organisms, follows on Darwin's conception of the struggle for existence in communities. The debt owed to Darwin is very well summarised by L. C. Birch in a paper called "Darwin and His Successors" as follows: "The last two decades have vindicated the theory of evolution by natural selection acting on the raw materials of hereditary variation provided ultimately by mutation. The 'Origin of Species' has been re-written by geneticists and ecologists. Palaeontology has filled out the picture of what actually happened in large scale evolution. Darwin, who had so little evidence at his disposal compared with what we now possess, nevertheless laid the foundations of taxonomy, phylogeny, zoogeography, ecology, the evolution of behaviour, physical anthropology and the whole of evolutionary thinking."

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"—OF TANNING SOLUTIONS AND SUNSCREENS"

By Ronald Bray

Chief Pharmacist, Peter MacCallum Clinic, Melbourne

Now that the season for suntans and sunscreens is just around the corner, it is a suitable time to ask the question, "Do you tan or just turn red?" This problem need no longer concern you; dihydroxy-acetone (di-H A) has arrived.

Of course, this carbohydrate has really been around for a very long time. Yellowed teeth, brown patches on apples and other fruit all bear testimony to the widespread occurrence and chemical reactivity of dihydroxy-acetone. It is the simplest ketose amongst the monosaccharides. Many bacteria, including the ever present *Bacillus Subtilis*, can oxidise Glycerin with the formation of di-H A. Recently a greatly increased output of this substance has been achieved by using *Acetobacter Suboxidans* with glycerin, and bulk production is now under way.

If a solution of di-H A, about 3% in 50% alcohol, is applied to the skin, a brown stain gradually develops. This brown stain can be readily reproduced on paper or cotton wool carrying traces of sweat. It is believed to be a reaction with the amino acids of the skin. A similar reaction can be demonstrated with several amino acids such as glycyl-glycine ($\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO.NH.CH}_2\text{COOH}$).

In use cosmetically, di-H A in solution is applied to the skin, the brown stain developing slowly over a period of from one hour to eight hours. As the di-H A is itself colourless, it is not possible to be sure that an even application has been made until some time after making it! The young man who wants to look like Tarzan, or the young lady who fancies herself as a "sultry beauty," having applied the stuff in the morning could find themselves with the complexion of a zebra when the sentimental hour arrives! However, with a solution as dilute as 3%, the tan can be built up over a period of days without embarrassment. A curious result occurred with one of the six volunteers in this Clinic who tried the solution; the colour washed off quite easily on the following day. Also, although great care was exercised to ensure that the amount applied

to each person was the same, the depth and persistence of the tan varied considerably from person to person in our trials.

It has been suggested that the slight hyperaemia that may occur when di-H A is used could make a person slightly more sensitive to the ultra violet rays from the sun, and a user should not expose himself to direct sunlight. In the U.S.A. and the U.K. there is at least one preparation of di-H A to which an ultra violet barrier has been added to protect against this possibility. My personal experience, when my arm, with part treated with the di-H A solution, was exposed to the burning U V spectrum, was that the erythema was decidedly less on the treated areas than elsewhere.

Turning to the subject of sunscreens, we now have available, as well as salol, certain aminobenzoates and benzphenones. Butylaminobenzoate is used by several manufacturers in their sunscreen creams, but Martindale states that prolonged use may cause dermatitis. Methyl

ABSORPTION CHARACTERISTICS

Concentration 0.001, 0.01 & 0.1% in Alcohol
 Depth of cell 1 cm.

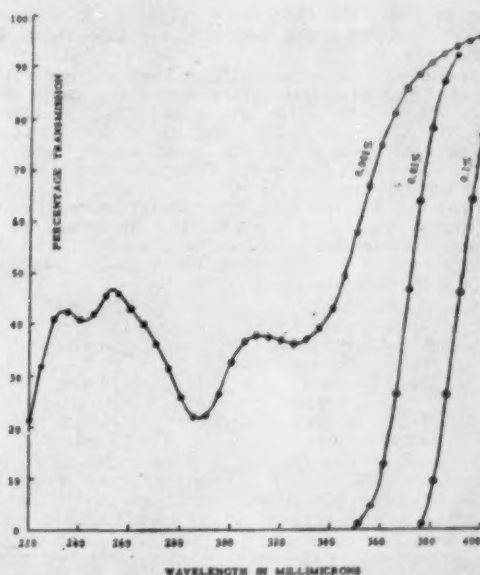


Fig. 1. U.V. transmission graph using 'Uvistat 2211'

para-aminobenzoate is also a very good barrier against rays in the burning range (260-340 millimicrons). Hamburger gives the carcinogenic range as from 270-340 millimicrons, so a barrier against burning also protects in this latter case. Methyl para-dimethyl aminobenzoate is used in a lipstick issued from this Institute. This chemical is not a barrier against U V rays in the tanning range (310-410μ).

A very interesting benzphenone is 'Uvistat 2211' (2-hydroxy-4-methoxy-4'-methylbenzphenone). This was originally employed as an additive to light sensitive plastics as a protection against deterioration due to U V light. Benzphenones strongly adsorb U V rays without undergoing degradation.

'Uvistat 2211' is insoluble in water, soluble 1.5% in alcohol, 15.5% in acetone. There are no reports of toxic or irritant effects. Preliminary tests over several months at this Institute, by painting a solution on the skin of mice have not induced tumours. The LD50 for mice is about 2 G per kilogram body weight. As



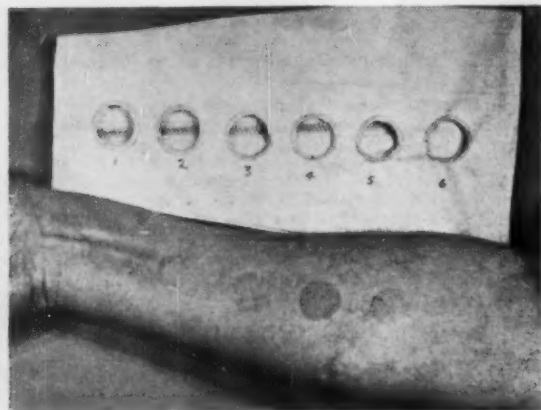
Fig. 2. Experimental sleeve
Cancer Institute Photograph.

shown by the graph (Fig. 1), in as low a concentration as 0.01%, a 1 cm. layer stops all U V rays below 350 millimicrons.

A number of experiments have been carried out to determine the most satisfactory base for a cream containing 2% 'Uvistat 2211'. Its almost complete insolubility in water provided a difficulty in distributing it in a non-greasy base. It can be dissolved, however, about 8% in silicone fluid 555. This is a very thin fluid and a silicone cream made with it gave a semi-liquid preparation. Silicone fluid 200 makes a cream of excellent consistency, but will not dissolve the benzophenone. A cream made with both these fluids has been used, and makes a very attractive cream, resembling a vanishing cream. The formula is as follows:—

'Uvistat 2211'	20 Gm
Silicone fluid 555	125 Gm
Silicone fluid 200	125 Gm
Glyceryl monostearate	70 Gm
Wool alcohols	10 Gm
Paraffin, liquid	30 mls
Methyl hydroxybenzoate	0.25%
Water to	1 litre

(After melting the Glyceryl monostearate and wool alcohols with the water, heated to about 80°C, the heated silicones with the 'Uvistat' are added, whilst mixing at a high speed. An automatic mixer, e.g. a



Erythema produced when using sleeve
Cancer Institute Photograph.

Vitamiser, is essential. Methyl hydroxybenzoate 0.25% is added as a preservative, and perfume to choice.)

To test this preparation in use, a sleeve was made with six small circular holes. (See Fig. 2.) The lipstick, with known characteristics, was used for comparative purposes. Differing applications were made to each exposed surface, and the arms exposed for three minutes to the light from an Osram Osira U V Lamp with the Wood's filter removed; distance one foot. The development of erythema after seven hours was noted. The results with the different individuals were consistent and were as follows:—

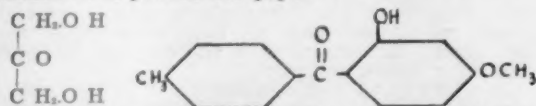
Hole 1	No application	Pronounced erythema
Hole 2	P.M.C. lipstick	No erythema
Hole 3	'Uvistat' cream	Very slight erythema which soon disappeared
Hole 4	No application	Pronounced erythema followed by tanning
Hole 5	'Uvistat' cream	Slight erythema
Hole 6	P.M.C. lipstick	No erythema

The application of cream at hole 5, in my own case, was washed before exposure, to ascertain whether, being a silicone cream, it was adequately waterproof and could be expected to withstand perspiration. Whilst the reddening was more than at 3, this disappeared without trace in 24 hours and no tanning was evident.

It is considered that a cream must be cosmetically pleasing before people can be persuaded to use it with regularity. The comments of the ladies who have used the cream of the above formula have been very favourable, indicating that it makes a very efficient foundation cream, and is not in any way apparent in use. The reason for our trials of this new U V barrier is because of possible disadvantages in the extensive use of an aminobenzoate. Possible disadvantages are the antagonism of the esters of benzoic acid to the sulpha drugs, and the risk of sensitisation. This does not apply to 'Uvistat'.

There has only been limited opportunity for practical trials of the cream, but it has proved an efficient protective agent against U V rays for the patients and members of the staff who have been able to try it. The Melbourne winter does not provide sufficient sunshine for extensive clinical trials!

I would like to thank Ward, Blenkinsop & Co. for the supply of Methyl paradimethyl aminobenzoate and 'Uvistat 2211', Messrs. Pfizer for the dihydroxy-acetone, Albright and Wilson for advice concerning the silicones, Miss O'Reilly for the illustrations, and various individuals at the Institute who consented to be test subjects. Also to Dr. W. P. Holman, the Medical Director, for permission to publish this paper.



dihydroxy-acetone. . . 'Uvistat 2211' (patent applied for)

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5. "Silicones in Ointments and Cosmetics," Midland Silicones technical data sheet No. G. 6-1. The Australian agent of Ward, Blenkinsop & Co. Ltd. is Edward Caminer Pty. Ltd., of Sydney.

P.S.: Since going to press we have been advised that Ward, Blenkinsop & Co. Ltd. is now making a 'Uvistat' cream, stated to be 'Uvistat' in a vanishing cream base. At present this is only available in the United Kingdom, but will doubtless be made available in Australia in due course.

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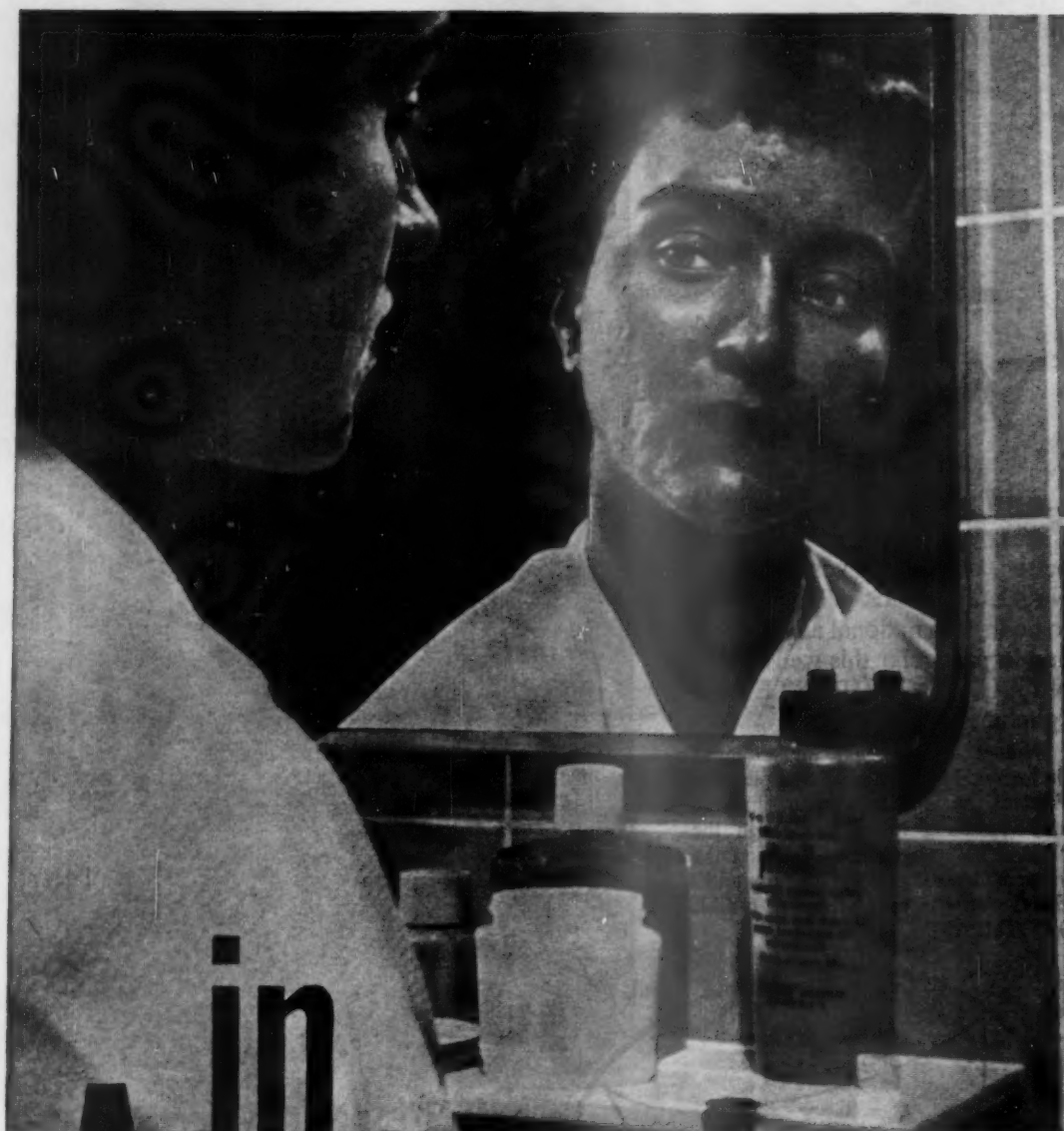
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J. Hodges, F. T.: GP, 14-86, Nov., 1956

THE "INVISIBLE COLLEGE" THAT BECAME THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

The Tercentenary of the Royal Society. July, 1860

H. G. Thornton*

Reprinted from "The Australian Journal of Science,"
June, 1960

At the beginning of the 17th century the attitude of philosophers towards natural science was revolutionised by the writings of Francis Bacon, who expounded the experimental method of research and vehemently protested against the blind following of unproven dogmas that was in vogue until then.

Bacon thought that his proposed method should be carried out by a group of men devoting their time to experimental philosophy and working together. In his *New Atlantis* he describes how such a College might be set up.

Rapid Development of Natural Science

During the difficult times of the Civil War a number of men interested in natural philosophy and in Bacon's experimental method began to meet weekly in various places, each paying a contribution to carry the cost of their experiments. This body came to be known as the Invisible College. After the Restoration their meetings continued in London at Gresham College, one of their former meeting places and, on 28th November, 1660, it was decided to establish a College having a formal constitution.

Shortly after this, King Charles II, a man of considerable intellectual ability, gave encouragement to this body, which became known as the Royal Society and, under this title, was given a Royal Charter of Incorporation in 1662, amplified by later Charters, one in 1663, in which the King described himself as Founder and Patron of the Society, and a third in 1669.

The King also gave the Society two of its most treasured possessions: a mace, still placed before the President at meetings of the Society and of its Council, and a folio volume which bears the signatures not only of successive Sovereigns as Patrons, but of the Fellows from the inauguration of the Society till the present day.

The rapid development of natural science that began in the second half of the 17th century owed much to the Fellows of the Royal Society. Robert Boyle and Robert Hooke, whose names are immortalised in laws of nature, were leading figures at its meetings.

Captain Cook's Voyages

In 1671, the Society's greatest Fellow, Isaac Newton, was elected to the Society at the age of 29 and became president in 1703. The manuscript of Newton's *Principia*, in which he expounds the law of gravity, is the Society's most precious scientific treasure. Newton himself was indifferent as to the publication of the *Principia*, and it was due to the successful persuasion of the astronomer and physicist Edmund Halley that this great work was at last published.

During the 18th century the Society benefited much from the generosity of King George III, who gave it premises in Somerset House, London, since when it has occupied premises provided by the Crown. We have resided at Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, since 1857.

The voyages of Captain James Cook were carried out under the scientific direction of the Society. The War of Independence was in progress at this time, and the

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Society gratefully remembers that Benjamin Franklin, who had been elected a Fellow in 1756, saw to it that Cook's expedition remained unmolested by the American Navy.

Sir Joseph Banks, a distinguished botanist, accompanied Cook on his voyages. Banks later held the office of president from 1778 until 1820, during which period Fellows carried out work that is now classical, including that of Henry Cavendish and James Watt, on the composition of water, and Herschel, who discovered the planet Uranus, in astronomy.

It is not possible to list here the distinguished Fellows who have contributed to the great development of science since the opening of the 19th century.

Improvement of Human Welfare

Many of them have opened new chapters in the history of science and made discoveries whose effects in the improvement of human welfare cannot be measured. A few of these were Humphry Davy, John Dalton, Michael Faraday, Clerk Maxwell, Lord Kelvin, J. J. Thomson, Ernest Rutherford, Charles Darwin and Joseph Lister.

The number of Fellows remained between 100 and 200 during the 17th century, but thereafter rose steadily until in 1847 there were 764. Then stricter rules on qualifications for election were introduced, and the number of Fellows elected each year was reduced to 15, a number which has since been raised to 25.

There are three main categories of Fellowship today under the Patronage of Queen Elizabeth II. The first is that of Royal Fellows, which at present comprises Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, and three Royal dukes, including the Duke of Edinburgh, whose personal and active interest in science and in the Royal Society we greatly appreciate. The second category is that of foreign members, of whom there are now 65 distinguished scientists from many lands. The third category, that of Fellows who must be citizens of the British Commonwealth or of the Irish Republic, constitute the main element of the Fellowship. There are now 597 of these, of whom about 72 reside overseas.

Important Activities

An important activity of the Royal Society is the holding of scientific meetings and the publication of research work. The weekly scientific meetings include those at which original papers are read, special discussion meetings and lectures such as those describing the work of research institutes. There are also several lectures given at the Society as a result of endowments. The oldest of these are the Croonian and the Bakerian, which originated in 1701 and 1775 respectively, and the most recent, the *Leeuwenhoek*, established in honour of the Dutch naturalist of this name who first observed and described bacteria and who communicated many of his observations to the Royal Society.

The publication of scientific work by the Society began in 1665, when Henry Oldenburg, one of the original secretaries of the Society, started the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, now the world's senior scientific journal. In 1832 a second journal, the *Proceedings*, began. The Society also publishes a *Year Book*, a most useful work of reference on the Society and its current work, a volume that contains the obituary notices of past Fellows, which is a valuable contribution to the history of science, and a journal, *Notes and Records of the Royal Society*, that appears twice yearly. A library, started in the Society's early years, is also maintained and now contains some 150,000 volumes.

The Royal Society has funds mainly derived from donations and bequests, for the direct support of scientific research. These now have a capital of about £1,200,000; with their help the Society finances a research professorship and some 25 other research appointments.

Public Responsibilities

In addition to its own research funds the Royal Society also administers Parliamentary grants for the assistance of research, scientific publications and of international research and congresses. Indeed, much of the time and activity of the Society and of its Fellows is devoted to the carrying out of its public responsibilities. It took a leading part in establishing Britain's National Physical Laboratory and still controls its scientific policy. It has become the practice that the President of the Royal Society be consulted in making appointments to the Research Council of Britain's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and to the Agricultural and Medical Research Councils, and Fellows serve in all these bodies and on the Council for Scientific Policy.

In addition, Fellows of the Society assist by advising the Government on many scientific matters and are appointed to about 100 governing bodies and committees of leading universities, colleges, schools and research institutes.

In such ways the Royal Society, though it possesses no research institutes of its own, does very much through its Fellows to influence the course of development of science in the United Kingdom.

International Co-operation in Science

The co-operation between scientists of different nations is one of the most hopeful developments in the international field, with the promise that it holds of more friendly relations between them. Such co-operation is indeed necessary for the development of some fields of science such as meteorology, geophysics and oceanography. This is exemplified by the International Geophysical Year, the most successful example of international co-operation in science so far achieved. In this enterprise the Royal Society took a leading part.

The full title of the Society is *The Royal Society of London for the Promotion of Natural Knowledge*. This title defines one of its important characteristics. It is concerned only with natural knowledge and not, like many national academies, with the humanities.

A second important character is that the Royal Society is a private and independent scientific Society. This private Society owes its influence to its prestige. It has achieved and maintains this prestige by its insistence on upholding the highest scientific merit, not only in its awards and in choosing the recipients of its research grants, but especially in the selection of those persons that it deems worthy of election to its Fellowship.

TREATMENT OF DIABETES

Dr. B. A. Young, of the Diabetic Clinic, St. Alfege's Hospital (London) and a member of Council, Pharmaceutical Society, Great Britain, recently addressed a branch meeting on the treatment of diabetes.

The following is from the report of the meeting that appeared in *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, March 5, 1960:

There were two main types of diabetic. The obese type with mild diabetes which commenced in middle age called for weight reduction through diet. In the treatment of this group insulin was rarely necessary and oral hypoglycaemic drugs had a limited value. Drugs which suppressed the appetite, e.g., dextroamphetamine and phenmetrazine, had been used to assist weight reduction, but they were best avoided because of the danger of addiction. The more severe, acute types of diabetes included all juvenile patients, but was seen in all age

groups. The patient was thin rather than obese, and insulin treatment was essential to maintain life and health. In the treatment of all diabetics, diet remained the corner stone of good control of the disease.

The progress of insulin treatment was traced from 1922, when soluble insulin became available for clinical use, to the development of the insulin zinc suspensions in 1952. The emergence of long-acting insulins, effectively controlling the majority of insulin-requiring diabetics by one injection a day, had done much to relieve the burden of insulin injection for many patients. Soluble insulin, however, remained indispensable in the treatment of diabetic ketosis and coma, and at times of emergency such as acute infection and surgical operations, and during pregnancy. A small number of severe "brittle" diabetics could not be effectively treated by any long-acting insulin, and if control was not achieved at a level of dosage of 50-60 units, depot insulin was better replaced by two injections of soluble insulin a day.

The multiplicity of syringes, with various methods of calibration, caused much confusion in insulin measurement and errors in insulin dosage. The British Standard (1619) insulin syringe was introduced in 1955 and was listed in the Drug Tariff. The general use of this syringe combined with an insulin dose card, giving the insulin dose both in units and marks on the syringe, would do much to abolish misunderstandings in insulin measurement. It was understood that a Standard 2-mil syringe was in preparation to replace the present 1.5-mil model, and that a spiritproof case was to be produced to take either 1.0- or 2.0-mil sizes. It was hoped that pharmacists would exert their influence to further the use of these standard syringes.

The oral hypoglycaemic drugs were the most recent addition to diabetic therapy. The sulphonylureas, the first to be described, were the most widely used. Oral therapy began with carbutamide, which had the chemical structure of a sulphonamide. Because of toxic side effects, including a depressant action on the blood-forming organs, it had proved unsuitable for long-term therapy. It was withdrawn by the manufacturers and was no longer used. Tolbutamide, was not a sulphonamide, a methyl group replacing the amino group in the para position. It had been utilised widely by the speaker in the treatment of diabetes and had been found to be very free from side effects. Owing to its rapid excretion relatively large quantities were given in divided doses (3 gm. initially, falling to 1 gm. maintenance daily). Chlorpropamide, the newest sulphonylurea, had a stronger and more prolonged action than tolbutamide. It was effective in 250 to 500 mgm. initial dose, with a 100 to 250 mgm. maintenance dose administered once daily. Toxic reactions were mild and infrequent if the dose remained under 500 mgm. a day.

The sulphonylureas acted mainly by stimulating insulin production by the pancreas, and were inactive if the gland was removed or if insulin production failed. They were effective only in the treatment of adult patients with diabetes of mild or moderate severity. In many cases, if normal weight was achieved, oral treatment became unnecessary.

The diguanides had recently been used in diabetic treatment and phenethylgiguamide most extensively investigated. These drugs lowered the blood sugar mainly by increasing the use of glucose at the periphery, and were effective in the absence of the pancreas and of endogenous insulin. Dosage must be kept low and gastrointestinal symptoms were troublesome when amounts approaching 150 mgm. a day were reached. Recently, cases of severe ketosis with normal blood sugars had been described in diabetics taking this drug. The main use of the diguanides would seem to be to supplement the action of insulin in achieving control of severe "brittle" diabetics in whom control by insulin alone had proved difficult. The diguanides should be used only with caution and under strict supervision.

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ATOMIC WEIGHTS

Unit of Atomic Weight

In a recent issue of *Chemistry and Industry* (June 11, 1960) there appeared an interesting editorial note under the title, "Atomic Weights." Because of its interest alike to students and practising chemists we are reprinting it here.

"During the education of every chemist there comes a point at which he ceases to do 'stinks' for an odd period on Tuesday afternoons and starts mastering chemistry. It is at just this stage that each type of atom is seen as a separate entity with its own name, a symbol and a combining power. No one can consider himself as a chemist without acquaintance with at least 30 of the elements. This statement is the basis of a test that can be used to distinguish a theoretical chemist from an applied mathematician.

"One can make a further test to distinguish 'paper' chemists from practical chemists, namely, does the candidate know 15 atomic weights to the nearest whole number? This test should be applied at annual intervals, since it is common for practical chemists to revert to 'paper' chemists as they grow older. Of course, a knowledge of atomic weights is required for all practical tasks, such as making up of a molar solution of sodium chloride, checking the electrical efficiency of an electrolytic chlorine generator and the estimation of DDT from a chlorine analysis.

"Because of the importance of atomic weights, well-known chemists, including Morley, T. W. Richards, Honigschmid and Whytlaw-Gray, spent many hours in their determination and each new paper in this field used to be widely read. Since the discovery of isotopes the interest has shifted to the exact measurement of isotopic masses and their relation to the release of nuclear energy. Nowadays no direct chemical atomic weight determination of high precision is of much value unless the isotopic composition of the sample is accurately known: if this is known, the average or chemical atomic weight can normally be computed from the isotopic masses determined on a mass spectrometer to a greater precision than can be provided by direct chemical means. There remains the interest in isotopic composition as a guide to the origin of materials and this has important consequences in geology, in the study of meteorites and in radiocarbon dating.

"Nevertheless the unit of atomic weight is an important chemical quantity and last year the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry recommended a change. Since the final abandonment of the mass of the hydrogen atom as the exact unit on 1900 the atomic weight of oxygen with natural isotopic abundance has been defined to be 16 units exactly. The new proposal is that the isotopic weight of that stable isotopic of carbon, having about twelve times the weight of hydrogen, shall be twelve exactly. In the usual shorthand notation $^{12}\text{C} = 12$ exactly, by definition.

"The advantages of this change can be enumerated. First, the new unit is precisely defined, whereas 'natural' oxygen was not. The old unit varied as to whether the oxygen were derived from the earth, sea or sky, and even a definition that lake water was to be used could lead to arguments as to the relative suitability of Lake Michigan or Lake Baikal, with a compromise vote for Lake Geneva. Moreover, the isotopic composition may also vary with time. Secondly, the new unit is also to replace the scale based on $^{16}\text{O} = 16$, introduced by Aston. The existence in common use of this scale, often called the 'Physical Scale,' has been a source of much confusion. ^{12}C is a more convenient standard for mass spectroscopic work and has long been used as an extremely important secondary standard whose ratio to ^{16}O is not specially well known. Thirdly, the change from the old chemical scale to the new is so small that practically no numerical table is affected within its accuracy. The new unit is 43 parts per million larger than the

old and all atomic weights, Avogadro's number, the gas constant and the Faraday, will be decreased by the same proportion, i.e., the old values must be divided by 1.000043 to obtain the new. This change is the same order of magnitude as the experimental error in the most accurate cases and is not likely to have any importance in the daily practice of the chemical industry.

"The comparative lack of interest in this change to that which would have arisen had it been made 30 years ago is interesting. It leads to philosophical reflections as to which of the important problems of today will remain at the centre of chemistry by the end of the century. There are also signs that molecular weight determinations will again become common. It is now possible to obtain the parent mass peak to better than two places of decimals with a modern mass spectrometer. With this accuracy an exact molecular formula may be written and a C and H analysis therefore becomes redundant."

PHENOL FROM CUMENE

British Hydrocarbon Chemicals Ltd. has in operation at Grangemouth (Scotland) a new plant for synthetic phenol which produces acetone in the same cycle.

The plant has a production capacity of 13,000 tons of phenol per year and consists of two units. In the first, cumene is produced by reacting benzene with propylene. In the second, the cumene is oxidised to its hydroperoxide, which is then split into phenol and acetone. This process for conversion of cumene to phenol was developed some 12 years ago by the Distillers Research Establishment. At that time manufacturing capacity in the U.K. was sufficient to meet the chemical industry's demand for phenol. As a result the process was subsequently licensed for manufacture in a number of foreign countries: Belgium, France, Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan and U.S.A. It is estimated that by the end of next year some 200,000 tons of phenol will be manufactured annually by this method.—Manufacturing Chemist, May 1960.

W.H.O. AND ADDICTION-PRODUCING DRUGS

The Committee on addiction-producing drugs which was set up by the World Health Organisation recommends that eight new substances derived from different chemical groups and all having morphine-like effects should be subject to international control. These substances are allylprodine, benzethidine, furethidine, laevophenacylmorphane, metazodine, norlaevorphanol, phenazocine and piminodine.

The Committee feels that the fundamental criterion for the establishment and degree of control is the extent to which drug-induced behavioural disturbances are a risk to the community, for neither the chemical structure *per se* nor any definition, however descriptive, can be a complete guide indicating which substances should be placed under control. Consequently, there is a need for research along various lines in the field of drug addiction. In particular, to help the W.H.O. in carrying out its functions the Committee must have at its disposal the results of basic and applied research in this field. So far, insufficient support has been forthcoming for such investigations. The Committee strongly urges that research on drug addiction should be strengthened and expanded, since it continues to be a serious international health problem. The Committee makes certain technical comments concerning the draft of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. It expresses the view, *inter alia*, that only those preparations should be retained as exempted preparations which constitute no risk to public health, and from which the potentially addicting agent is not readily recoverable.—Nature, June 25, 1960.

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By E. G. Brightford, B.Com., A.A.S.A., A.C.I.S., M.B.Ps.S., Management Consultant

In this century of technological development and scientific advances the public eye has focused itself essentially on sputniks and computers, on antibiotics and jet engines. The development of the social sciences, economics, sociology and psychology have been given far less attention than they deserve. Nonetheless there has been progress, perhaps of an almost equal importance, if by no means as spectacular.

Management—be it a science or an art—has been subject to just as much change, and the literature of management today is quite imposing.

In reviewing modern management techniques firstly and their application to retail pharmacy secondly, we should take a few logical steps and consider each in turn. If we do this we should ask ourselves—

What is management—is it a body of knowledge or discipline that can be considered similarly to the many other branches of human endeavour?

Are there worthwhile techniques—as distinct from day to day practices?

How can these be applied to Retail Pharmacy?

What is Management?

Management as such can be considered both as old as humanity—or as new as most other developments of the 20th century.

There is no doubt that management—the systematic co-ordination of human and material resources for a definite purpose—must have been practised effectively in ancient times.

Without some form of management—however inefficient—neither ancient Rome, nor the Pyramids, would have been built, nor could the highly organised city States of Ancient Greece have existed. It is, on the other hand, also true to say that systematic analysis of the process of management has only been recorded in books and articles for a relatively few years—mainly in our present century—although there are some outstanding exceptions in the 19th century.

Management today is an administrative process, where technical and social skills are combined with material resources, scientific know-how and technology. Where these processes took place years ago—frequently successfully—before recent times we have lacked the understanding of why and how things were done—why some undertakings prospered and not others. Today—when the efforts of vast numbers of people have to be co-ordinated in industry, public undertakings, the services, hospitals and government offices, there has emerged a definite pattern which can be broken down into—

- Planning
- Forecasting
- Initiating
- Operating
- Controlling
- Assessing
- Leading.

These—or some features similar to these—are common to the Management of all organisations.

Although these component parts can be recognised in retrospect, the great difference between modern and old fashioned management is the systematic approach and scientific methodology in carrying out management functions. This overall pattern of management has both a philosophical and ethical, as well as a scientific aspect.

A philosophy of management has evolved that recognises both the economical and social obligations of an undertaking. The days when the law of the jungle prevailed, strength and selfishness were the main determinants of success—have fortunately passed. Together with this philosophical approach, there has developed a scientific body of knowledge which has helped managers to understand better how to plan, organise and control. Instead of luck and intuition we now have methods and formulae, which have been tried, tested and proven much the same as any other scientific hypothesis.

In addition to this overall approach to management—its study and understanding—we have also developed a large number of techniques which have gone a long way towards making well managed undertakings an economic success. The general body of knowledge of management relates mainly to large size undertakings—although the basic components set out previously apply to any organisation—as small as a retail pharmacy.

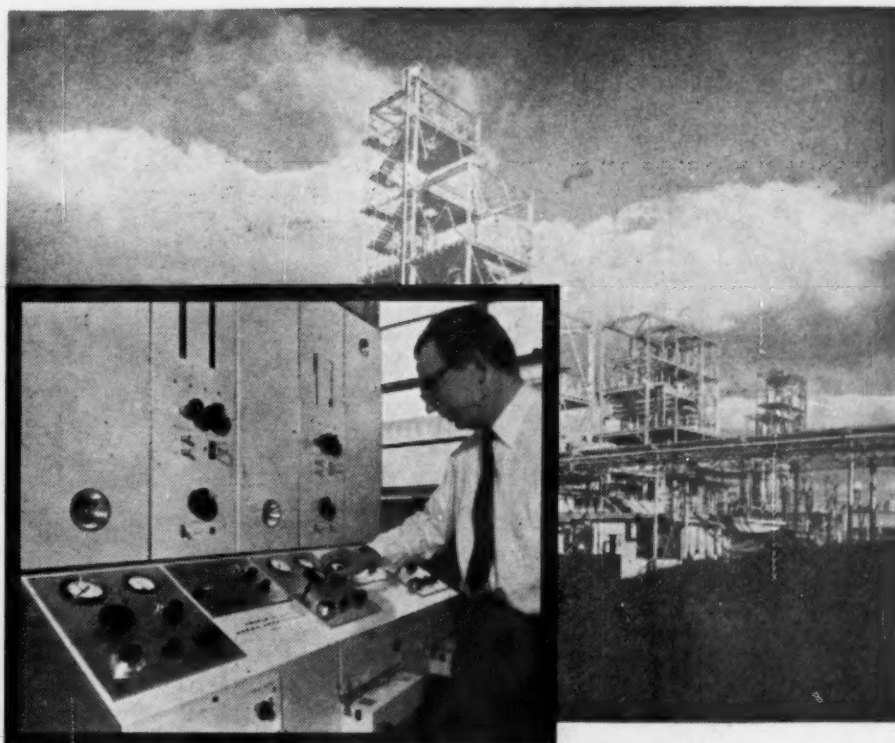
The development of techniques which can be considered singly as well as a managerial total are the effect of specialisations. Just as the division of labour has been the basis of today's mass production and thus the foundation of our industries—so specialisation and through it the development of highly skilled procedures have contributed much to what we tend to take for granted in our present day civilisation.

As the small one-man business became a large factory, retail store or public utility—so the divisions of the business have developed. These divisions enabled people to specialise on the single functions and thus perfect them. Managerial techniques were consequently evolved that could have never been dreamed about in the small business.

The fundamental point to be considered is this—

If the small business has been unable to develop these modern techniques—because of lack of facilities, opportunities or urgent needs—does this mean that these techniques are only applicable to the large size undertaking? Or can we state that although the small business has not been able to develop these techniques on its own, it can use them, adapt them and integrate them in its own activities and in so doing not only improve its performance but in fact reach a level of efficiency—without which it could not compete with the larger undertakings and, in fact, could not survive.

I submit that in many different spheres of business enterprise (and retail pharmacy is no exception) a stage has been reached where failure to make use of these techniques will mean ultimate failure and elimination



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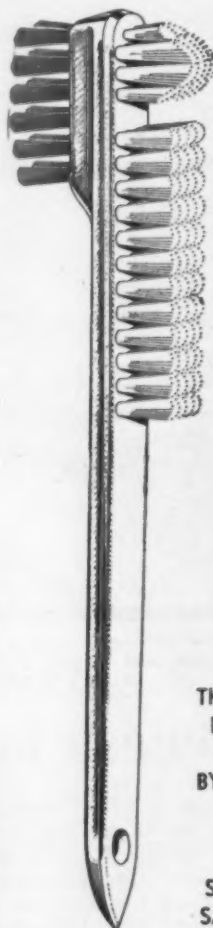
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by the overwhelming advantage of large scale enterprise. It would be fallacious to state that the future belongs to the large undertaking only—but we can certainly say that it belongs to the efficient ones.

Managerial efficiency is not the privilege of the large business only. The small business may not be able to develop new and original techniques—but it can copy and adapt and benefit from the knowledge and experience of the large scale undertakings.

What are the Management techniques?

We can consider these techniques in terms of historical and logical development, or scientific value or practical application. The latter approach may be the most desirable one.

We have already analysed Management in terms of basic components or processes. An equally useful approach is to consider management functions much the same as they are set out on an organisation chart. These functions may vary according to the nature of the undertaking—with a shift of emphasis depending on whether we consider a manufacturing, distributing or service undertaking. But there is increasing evidence that most organisations tend to develop along similar functional lines so that apart from the main operating function of making, selling or administering—most other activities will have a great deal in common.

Let us then briefly look at the main management functions. These could be grouped under—

1. Top management control and direction—
This can be often described as the entrepreneurial or business function—laying down overall policy of why, what and how things should be done.
2. The Financial function—the raising of finance, the control of all financial matters, accounting and costing, thus bringing back the effectiveness of all matters to the common denominator of money.
3. The Supply function—of purchasing, storing, handling and accounting of all goods, whether for manufacture, resale or use by other divisions of the business.
4. The Personnel function—the recruitment, training, supervision and rewarding of the labour force.
5. The Sales function—the administration, control and promotion of sales, merchandising and advertising.
6. The Design, Engineering and Architectural function concerned with the selection, layout and utilisation of plant, equipment, buildings, selling areas, stores, etc.
7. The Public Relations function—the removing of conflict and development of goodwill and understanding between the undertaking and its several publics—customers, community, employees, government authorities, etc.
8. The Market Research function—the assessment and analysis of what people buy, why they buy and where they buy.
9. The main operating function—which could be manufacturing—the provision of a service (such as food or medical) or sales to individual customers as in retailing.

Scientific aspects of Management techniques

Our modern world is rapidly dividing into two camps—two civilisations—that of the physical scientist or technologist and that of the social scientist—often still referred to as the humanist.

We are not concerned here to any large degree with scientific developments in Chemistry, Physics, Metallurgy or Engineering. These are usually part of the main operating function if we think of manufacturing—or dealt with by other organisations if we think of retailing. The growth and changes of the pharmaceutical industry only affect the pharmacist as a professional man—not as a manager. Nor are we really concerned with the problems of the pure humanist—in terms of history, philosophy, ethics, etc.—although again the

individual pharmacist is concerned with them both as a professional man and as a responsible member of the community.

Our future concern comes under the headings of social sciences and their application to management. Although this may sound rather academic when considering a suburban pharmacy—our concern is with economics, psychology, sociology and anthropology. Not of course in the academic—or pure sense but in the applied—practical and managerial sense. . . . For most of the management functions listed previously draw the development of their techniques from the disciplines of the social sciences. The overall pattern of course goes back to scientific methodology which is common to both the physical and social sciences.

What are the specific techniques?

Let us start off with the last words of the previous paragraph—application of scientific methodology.

One of the most recent advances in management thinking is probably the most fundamental—Planning and forecasting—budgeting for specific targets, measuring frequently and regularly our achievements and comparing them with the original targets. Such forecasting in terms of production and sales, finance and staff should be fundamental to every business and should be related to the forecasts of government and other statisticians. Forecasting is not crystal ball gazing—most of the determinants of future developments have already happened. Most of our future customers or employees have already been born—most large scale economic developments have already commenced. What will happen in the next 20 years has already been decided.

Let us look next at finance. Both economics and accountancy have reached a stage of development where we can measure and understand more clearly than ever before how our business prospers. We have mechanised accounting—developed systems and procedures which help us to assess our needs of funds, measure regularly our expenses and profits—keep constant checks on our progress and tell us not only how much profit we made—but in which areas, in what ratio and also what happened to it.

We also have a much better understanding of the economics of a business, of its break-even point, its profit ratios, so that success or failure is no longer a surprise, miracle or the result of luck.

Both the Personnel and Sales functions draw heavily on the study of human behaviour—Psychology, Sociology and Anthropology. Human behaviour is more clearly understood today than ever before. Understanding has brought about techniques in selection, training, motivation, education which assist us in influencing people, helping them to achieve their aims and achieving greater satisfaction.

A combination of economics and psychology has given us market and motivation research, the knowledge of what people want and why they want it—and consequently we have the advantage of making, selling and advertising the products of industry in such a way that it will serve for the greatest possible benefit of the community.

The physical sciences—apart from developing new and better products—have provided us with the know-how of building better factories, offices and shops—of lighting, heating and arranging working and shopping areas to the greater satisfaction of the people who come there and thus promoting the economic aims of the undertaking.

Which of these techniques are applicable to a Retail Pharmacy?

Before we look into more details—let us again consider why it is important for a pharmacy to know, understand and apply these techniques.

We suggest that amongst the many reasons we can enumerate, two stand out—

1. Large scale undertakings become more efficient and create a competitive situation where the smaller business must follow suit or go under.
2. Old fashioned methods are no longer efficient enough to provide the small business man with either the standard of living or sense of achievement that would justify undertaking the risks and hardships of standing on his own feet in contrast to the advantages of security, prestige, comfort, etc., that can be obtained by working for a large and well managed undertaking.

What techniques can the retail pharmacist use then?

The following are only examples of the many alternatives that come to our mind—

1. He can make better use of available statistics and economic information in selecting the site of his shop and thus assessing the likely future demand for his services and his area.
2. He can plan the rate of growth of his business more accurately—considering the growth of the population, the pharmaceutical retail trade and business in general.
3. He can more accurately assess his need for finance, determine the most efficient method of raising finance and of employing his funds.
4. He can measure more accurately his day to day business activities, his expenses and overheads.
5. He can ascertain the cost of his sales and the profits made on various products—relative to his turnover, stock position, etc.
6. He can improve the recording of all his accounting transactions by better systems.
7. He can keep a more accurate record of his stocks, sales and purchases. He can ascertain the sales of products in the community through market surveys and adjust his buying and stock holding accordingly.
8. He can select and train his employees more systematically and ensure that his customers receive better service as a result.
9. He can motivate his staff more effectively, give them greater job satisfaction—himself better results.
10. He can understand the trend of sales promotion and advertising by large national undertakings and adjust his own selling efforts accordingly.
11. He can develop his own selling and advertising techniques to suit his type of business, profession, area and customers.
12. He can follow the general pattern of distribution in the community—appreciate better both what customers want and what they are being educated to want. He can then follow by supplying these wants and so attract customers rather than lose them.
13. He can develop better relations with his local community—keep touch with his customers, create generally goodwill for himself and his pharmacy.
14. He can make use of architectural developments, and improve the lighting, colour, layout, heating, etc., of his shop. He can combine the knowledge obtained from changing customer habits with facilities for changing the face, nature and layout of his shop accordingly.
15. He can finally introduce a scientific approach to every aspect of the management of his store. He can set up hypothesis, measure results, assess their long term benefits and make appropriate decisions in every phase of management.

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The awards will be granted for any full-time post-graduate course at the college or training centre selected, and will be tenable for the period prescribed for the course.

Post-graduate nursing courses for which awards may be granted will be any approved course at the College of Nursing, Australia, or the New South Wales College of Nursing.

Higher Training Education Awards for Physiotherapy, Speech, Occupational and Orthoptic Therapy, Laboratory Technician or other courses will be available for approved courses at training institutions in Australia accepted by the Trustees for the purposes of Higher Training Education Awards.

The Trustees will also consider applications for Higher Training Education Awards in the fields specified above at training centres overseas, provided such courses or equivalent training is not obtainable in Australia.

Value of Awards

The value of Higher Training Education Awards will be determined by the Trustees in each case, and will be designed to cover the costs involved in the course, such as fees, books and stationery required for the course, fares as necessary and a reasonable maintenance allowance.

Eligibility

Any person whose mother or father served in the Australian Armed Forces between 3/9/39 and 30/6/47 is eligible to apply for an award. Persons who themselves served in the forces during the 1939-45 War, but neither of whose parents served during the war, are not eligible.

Qualifications

The applicant must possess the qualifications prescribed by the College or Training Centre concerned to enter upon the course proposed. A formal academic qualification such as leaving or matriculation certificate is not essential provided the applicant is in every way suitable and qualified to undertake the course proposed.

How to Apply

Applications must be made on the prescribed form, which can be obtained from the General Secretary of the Services Canteens Trust Fund or the Regional Secretary of the fund in the State in which the applicant resides.

Closing Date

Applications must be lodged with the General Secretary of the Services Canteens Trust Fund, Victoria Barracks, St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, not later than December 1, 1960, irrespective of the date the course proposed commences next year.

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Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme

Guild Evidence for Health Committee

By Geoff Tennyson

The 12-member Federal Liberal Party Committee on National Health, which was formed in August, was due to question Guild officials from two States on September 28 in Canberra.

The N.S.W. State President of the Guild, Mr. L. W. Smith, and the Victorian President, Mr. N. Keith, were asked to appear before the committee for a two-hour session, which would be in the main a preliminary investigation of Guild complaints about some aspects of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme.

Other Guild State officials will later be heard on particular aspects of the Scheme.

The Liberal Party's Health Committee consists of the following:—Senators Drake-Brockman (W.A.), Dame Annabelle Rankin (Q.) and Mrs. Ivy Wedgwood (V.); M.H.R.'s: Messrs. A. A. Buchanan (V.), secretary; F. C. Chaney (W.A.), A. Fairhall (N.S.W.), vice-chairman; H. V. Halbert (W.A.), W. C. Haworth (V.), chairman; D. J. Killen (Q.), P. W. C. Stokes (V.), R. H. Whittorn (V.), and B. McD. Wight (Q.).

Report to Minister

Points to be touched on at the September 28 meeting included the evergreen large and standard pack question, and friendly societies. This meeting between the committee and the Guild was expected to lay the groundwork for future meetings.

The size of the committee and the number of strongly vocal members of both Houses on it, indicates that the Government intends to give the Guild's viewpoints serious consideration. The committee will report back to the Minister for Health at three-weekly intervals.

A very important point in the formation of the health committee is that it is an "open door" for the flow of information from the Guild.

Members Kept Informed

When Parliament is sitting, the committee will listen to the Guild's submissions and pass them on for possible action. When Parliament is in recess, committee members will be kept informed of what is happening in the ranks of pharmacy by bulletins from the Public Relations Secretariat and personal approaches.

The setting up of a committee such as this does not mean that it will be used by the Guild as the only approach to Canberra political circles. There will also be a continued flow of information sent to members of all political parties in both Houses. In addition, Federal Guild officials and myself will keep in personal touch with Members of Parliament generally.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF HEALTH

The following extracts are taken from the Interim Report by the Director-General of Health, Department of Health, Canberra, for the year 1959-60:—

It is difficult at this stage to make firm predictions concerning the future operations and working costs of the new Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, introduced on March 1, 1960.

Figures for the March-June period this year suggest that in its first twelve months the total cost of benefits supplied under the new scheme, including the new drugs to be added, will be approximately £32,599,000, of which the Commonwealth will meet £26,324,000 and the patient £6,275,000 by virtue of the payment of 5/- per prescription. The expenditure includes £7,680,000 on medicines prescribed for pensioners.

The following table gives details of expenditure during 1959-60:—

	For General Population	For Pen- sioners	Hospital and Mis- cellaneous	Total Common- wealth Payment
	£	£	£	£
For nine months July 1, 1959, to March 31, 1960 i.e. the "old" Scheme)	14,562,669	2,096,718	1,253,493	17,912,880
For three months April 1, 1960, to June 30, 1960 (i.e. the "new" Scheme)	3,794,735	1,477,505	1,150,551	6,422,791
	18,357,404	3,574,223	2,404,044	24,335,671

Note.—The scheme changed from March 1, 1960, but all claims from chemists up until March 31, 1960, related to the former scheme. Also, the expenditure figures for the period April 1, 1960, to June 30, 1960, included a proportion of claims relating to the former scheme. Under the old scheme, pensioners received benefits from the "general" list, as well as from the special "pensioner" list. To March 31, 1960, the expenditure on benefits for pensioners covered only the pensioners benefit list. As from April 1, 1960, expenditure on all benefits for pensioners is shown separately from benefits for the general public.

The public's contribution towards the cost for the April-June period was £827,000.

Early figures indicate that about 70 per cent. of all doctors' prescriptions at present being written are pharmaceutical benefits. This percentage will be increased by the addition of new drugs to the list of benefits, planned to take place shortly. These new drugs range in price up to £6 per prescription with an average cost per prescription approximating 25/-.

The proportion of doctors' prescriptions that is not covered by the scheme comprises those prescriptions which are not authorised as pharmaceutical benefits and prescriptions written for the general public which cost less than 5/-.

The average cost of prescriptions supplied under the scheme is 18/6. The scope of benefits available is practically the same for the general public and for pensioners, but the nominal charge of 5/- per prescription is not made to pensioners.

A tremendous volume of work is entailed in the examination of prescriptions, which takes place for the dual purpose of ensuring that the requirements of the scheme have been met and the charges made on the Government for the prescriptions are accurate.

During 1959-60, for example, 23,828,440 prescriptions were written under the scheme. This involved the examination of some 54,000 individual claims for payment, involving £21,931,627. The examination and payment of these claims was effected at an administrative cost of £200,000, less than 1 per cent. of the expenditure involved.

Committees of Inquiry.—These committees, established by the Minister for Health, function in each State to inquire into and report on matters referred to them relating to the supply of pharmaceutical benefits. A Federal Committee is also established to deal with matters involving questions of principle.

Membership of the State Committees consists of the Commonwealth Director of Health, a departmental officer who is a pharmacist, and four pharmaceutical chemists appointed by the Minister for Health from among pharmaceutical chemists nominated by the Federal Pharmaceutical Service Guild, in respect of each State.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL BENEFIT SCHEMES

There has been a steady increase in the membership of the hospital and medical benefit schemes. Membership of hospital schemes increased by 6 per cent. during the year and of medical benefit schemes by 9 per cent. The percentages of the population covered by hospital schemes is now 73 per cent. and that covered by the medical schemes 72 per cent.

Ordinary hospital benefit is paid by the Commonwealth at the rate of 8/- for each day a patient is in a public or approved private hospital. For pensioners in public hospitals (other than State benevolent homes) who are enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service but who are not members of registered organisations, the benefit is 12/- per day.

Commonwealth additional benefit.—A contributor to a registered hospital benefits fund receives, as well as the 8/- per day ordinary benefit, an additional Commonwealth benefit for each day on which he or his dependants are in a public or approved private hospital. Two different rates apply—4/- to contributors insured for fund benefit of at least 6/- per day but less than 16/-, and 12/- per day to contributors insured for fund benefit of 16/- per day or more. A contributor also receives the amount of fund benefit to which he is entitled under the rules of his organisation.

Medical Benefits.—The benefits payable for each type of medical service are set out in the Schedules to the National Health Act. Payment is made through the contributor's registered organisation which, subject to its rules, also pays for each medical service a fund benefit generally equal to or greater than the amount of Commonwealth benefit.

Increases in the membership and in the proportion of

the population covered by the two schemes during the year are shown in the following table:—

	Hospital		Medical	
	As at June 30, 1960	As at June 30, 1959	As at June 30, 1960	As at June 30, 1959
Membership	2,907,989	2,749,308	2,907,671	2,666,984
Increase on previous year	6%	9%	9%	10%
Coverage	7,208,000 (est.)	6,774,000	7,311,000 (est.)	6,713,000
Per cent. of popula- tion covered	73%	68%	72%	67%

Commonwealth expenditure on hospital and medical benefits, compared with the previous year, is shown hereunder:—

	1959-60	1958-59
	£	£
Ordinary hospital benefits	9,446,905	8,647,283
Additional hospital benefits	9,152,340	6,155,007
Medical benefits	9,291,706	7,779,451

THE INSTITUTION OF PRODUCTION ENGINEERS

James N. Kirby Paper, 1960

The fifth James N. Kirby Paper, presented by the Australian Council of the Institution of Production Engineers, will be given in the Assembly Hall, Collins Street, Melbourne, on Tuesday, October 25, by Dr. J. A. L. Matheson, M.B.E., Vice-Chancellor, Monash University. His subject will be, "Universities as Factories?"

Here we have one of the most controversial subjects of the time. Education can be likened to a factory process with new material (new students) processing (teaching), inspection (examinations) and final products (graduates). Is this the way we are going, and, if so, is this the way we should go? What are the attitudes of other countries to this matter? What is the whole object of education in this technological age? These are questions of importance to all thinking people and Dr. Matheson, busy creating a new University at this moment, is an authority in this field.

He was educated at Bootham School, York, and Manchester University, where he graduated in Civil Engineering in 1932. He was awarded the degree M.Sc. in 1933 for research work in hydraulics and he then had several years experience in industry.

On re-entering academic life, he worked first in Manchester for a short time and then in Birmingham, where he obtained the degree of Ph.D. for research in structures.

In 1946 he was appointed Professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Melbourne. During his four years in Australia he became the first Chairman of the Building Research and Development Advisory Committee and was for a time a Commissioner of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

In 1951 he returned to Manchester as Beyer Professor of Engineering. In addition to many University and professional activities, he visited the West Indies and Ghana to advise on educational matters there. In 1959 he was appointed to his present position as Vice-Chancellor, Monash University.

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By Byron L. Stanton, F.R.A.C.P., F.P.S.(Vic.)

A Comprehensive Handbook on Prescribing, issued by the National Health Service of Great Britain (April 1960), is recently to hand.

This, contained in a rather large plastic cover (8 in. x 6 in. x 1½ in.), brings together in loose leaf form current editions of various documents which have been issued for the information of medical practitioners in the National Health Service. In addition to the loose leaf contents, an inside pocket conveniently holds the back cover of the British National Formulary—a formulary which is independently produced by the joint action of the B.M.A. and the Pharmaceutical Society.

Though the B.N.F. is well known here, it merits some comment in relation to our own "Prescribers List." It is the product of an active committee comprising some thirty members. These represent the B.M.A., the Pharmaceutical Society, and the Ministries of Health of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland, together with individual nominees from the Services (army, navy and air) and from the Royal College of Physicians. Though numerically it would seem to be somewhat unwieldy, it certainly gets things done, for, not only has it produced the excellent standard formulary carrying prescriptions alphabetically arranged in their groups, but it has also published an alternative edition usefully and practically classified on a pharmacological basis.

In addition to the prescriptions, the B.N.F. carries also some very practical notes on the therapeutic application of various groups of drugs—advice subserving the dictates of both efficiency and economy.

Our own Commonwealth Authorities might well consider the appointment of a representative committee to produce such a work, for, though many objections to the adoption of a National Formulary have been voiced, it must be conceded as a fact that an acceptable formulary is an economic necessity in the implementation of a comprehensive health scheme involving National Prescribing.

In the British system it is emphasised that the doctor is free—in fact has a duty—to prescribe whatever he considers to be in the best interests of his patient, irrespective of formulated prescriptions—a situation which, with some limits, applies here. There are, of course, restrictions on this in the British system, but they are more skilfully applied.

The loose leaf volume (about 190 pages) is in seven sections each printed on paper of a distinctive colour for rapid reference. In the first of these, "General Information on Prescribing," pride of place is given to the announcement that while it is the doctor's duty to prescribe whatever drugs and specified appliances are requisite for the proper treatment of the patient, he is expected to exercise reasonable care in avoiding waste of public funds.

The prescribing of more costly proprietary brands of medicine is reasonably frowned upon where "standard" drugs and preparations from which they do not materially differ are available. That the prescriber may be informed as to the relative costs, tables are given showing in the first column various "ethical" proprietaries and their costs, and against these "standard" equivalents (i.e. drugs and preparations of the B.P., B.P.C., and B.N.F.) and their costs.

Incidentally, these prices which include costs of ingredients and dispensing fee and container allowance are in very many cases substantially lower than those

quoted in the Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Benefits brochure.

The Standing Joint Committee on the Classification of Proprietary Medicines has placed proprietary drugs and medicines into five groups recognised as follows:—

Category N: New Drugs of proved value that have not as yet found official recognition in the B.P., the B.P.C., or the B.N.F. (i.e. have not qualified as "standard" drugs and preparations).

Category S: (a) Preparations having therapeutic constituents identical with or modifications of those of standard preparations.

(b) "Elegant" preparations of drugs in Category N.

(c) Mixtures of drugs in Category N with those of Category S.

Category P: Preparations which are not "standard," for which prima facie evidence of therapeutic value is presented but is not acceptable to the Committee without further evidence, which must be provided within a stipulated time.

Category O: Preparations not "standard" which in the Committee's view have not been proved of therapeutic value.

Category H: Preparations which are a combination of drugs in Category O with those of N, S, and P.

There is another group of proprietary medicines—those advertised directly to the public—in this country designated "non-ethical" proprietaries. These are, of course, quite on the "outer" for National Health prescribing, and lest any error might possibly creep in, a comprehensive list of these is included.

The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health suggests that "doctors would no doubt refrain from prescribing any preparations in Categories O and H," and a long list of these is also included. This is not a royal command, but somehow or other it carries with it an odour of compulsion that permeates the atmosphere as a fertiliser factory does a hot night. The suggestion is, of course, without prejudice to the doctor's right to prescribe whatever he thinks necessary, but should the cost of the prescription be deemed to be outside the limit of financial propriety, he may be placed in the unhappy position of explaining to a local medical committee for investigation. Should the findings of this body be adverse, the prescriber—not the government—pays the piper, the cost being deducted from his periodic remuneration.

It is mandatory that prescriptions be written on official prescription forms (E.C.10), pads of which are supplied by Executive Councils stamped with name and address of the individual recipient doctor. If the situation demand repetition of a prescription, the physician may issue at the one time two or more prescriptions, or carbon copies of the same prescription, each bearing an original signature and being appropriately forward dated.

Bulk prescribing is allowable for groups resident in schools or institutes, but in such case the prescription must be limited to medicines included in the B.N.F. and must not contain drugs which come under certain Dangerous Drugs Regulations. Bulk prescribing must be reported to the local Executive Council.

A very interesting situation arises should the doctor order or supply something which the Executive Council considers to be not a medicinal drug—e.g. a food, a



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toilet preparation, a disinfectant, or an alcoholic beverage. In this situation the Council will notify him that the cost of the preparation will be recovered from him. He may however appeal to the local Medical Council for a decision or, failing satisfaction, doctor, Council or Minister may call in an independent referee.

It thus becomes a matter of some import, and rather more than one of purely academic interest, to define a drug—a definition fraught with many difficulties and pitfalls. This is borne out by the fact that though a ten page report setting out the general principles of differentiation between drug and non-drug, and classifying numerous substances in terms of these principles, the report has no statutory authority, and the ultimate decision in an individual case would have to be made by the undignified, cumbersome and time-consuming procedure already defined.

Thus Glucose, in that it is a dietary supplement, is excluded as being a food and not a drug—but, prepared for intravenous injection or presented as compressed tablets for diabetic use it assumes its alter ego and becomes a drug. The mode of prescription will reveal whether it functions as Jekyll or Hyde.

In the case of astringent or emollient lotions and creams (even such as have B.P. or B.P.C. status) to determine whether, in response to some definite therapeutic need, they are drugs, or whether they are frivolous toilet articles might tax the judgment of a Solomon.

To the uninitiated the details relating to the supply of various diagnostic reagents and various medical and surgical appliances would seem to be even more exacting and tedious. They appear to involve so much clerical work and reference to instructions that one wonders how much time can be left to attend to the patient.

The last section in this handbook, entitled "Prescribers' Notes," begins with a "caveat" which reads a little like a threat. It states in effect, that despite claims in certain pharmaceutical advertising matter that specified preparations are freely prescribable on Form E.C.10, the prescriber accepting this gratuitous advice may have to justify his action, as before indicated, to his colleagues on a local Medical Committee.

Apparently the practice of using B12 and liver injections as general tonics is widespread, for another item condemns with very good reason the indiscriminate use of these substances—without an accurate laboratory diagnosis. This practice, it points out, masks cases of megaloblastic anaemia and may delay the early diagnosis and efficient treatment of pernicious anaemia.

The "Vitamin Fiend" is warned against the use of a vitamin "blunderbus" which rarely contains an adequate quantity of a specific vitamin should there actually be a specific avitaminosis. On the other hand, when the prolonged use of the wide spectrum antibiotics is indicated the practice of prescribing a B complex preparation is not only sanctioned but advised.

The danger of the indiscriminate use of the corticoids in ophthalmology is stressed, and their use in the treatment of inflammatory eye conditions condemned unless facilities for bacteriological recognition and control are readily available.

The prescribing of antibiotics without a proper clinical indication is frowned upon for the possible disservice both to the patient, exposed unnecessarily to unpleasant side effects and possible danger, and to the community as a whole when micro-organisms are rendered resistant.

A paragraph headed "a prescription to die" offers advice on the prescribing dosage and safekeeping, etc., of potent drugs which may be a cause of death—whether by accident, suicide, or possible murder. Warnings are given of the danger of mixing alcohol with barbiturates, insulin, or antihistamines, and the section ends with "To drive after taking alcohol and a drug, is to invite disaster on or off the road."

And so "with these few precepts in thy memory, look thou" efficiency and economy in prescribing.

New Books

"The Pharmaceutical Pocket Book," pp XII + 576. The Pharmaceutical Press, London. Australian price 57/9.

Amongst the earliest memories of my pharmacy apprenticeship is that of being handed "The Pharmaceutical Pocket Book" of some years ago now, and commanded to memorise those pages pertaining to Weights & Measures, and Percentage Solutions. Much more the pleasure now associated with reviewing this Seventeenth Edition.

The Pharmaceutical Pocket Book, to an appreciable extent, provides a useful introduction to the fundamental principles on which the practice of pharmacy is based, yet it also provides readily accessible data on physical and chemical constants not easily found elsewhere. The major aim of this extensive revision has been to increase its usefulness to both the student and the practising pharmacist, and with this in mind new sections have been added, dealing with Milliequivalents, Pharmacological Terms, Radiological Terms, Bites and Stings, Poisonous Plants and Approved Names and their Synonyms. Material retained from the previous edition has in many cases been rearranged and rewritten to bring it completely up to date.

To the young student of pharmacy embarking on his career, the arrangement of material in the chapters dealing with Weights & Measures and their Metric-Imperial Equivalents will be of use. And the more advanced student working towards his qualifying examination will find greater satisfaction in the explanation of the conception of Hydrogen Ion Concentration and its associated calculations, of Isotonic Solutions and of Milliequivalents.

The increased prescribing of intravenous transfusion solutions for the treatment of disorders involving disturbances of the electrolyte balance in the body has led to the convenient expression of concentrations of such solutions in terms of milliequivalents per litre, rather than in terms of percentage or of grammes per litre. The Pharmaceutical Pocket Book concisely explains and exemplifies the principles of these physicochemical measurements.

As a work of reference for the pharmacist in the day to day practice of his profession, the work provides such additional information as to the prevention and treatment of bites and stings, the removal of stains, tables of solubilities, of quarantine periods of some diseases, and a veterinary posology table. A glossary of foreign terms and approved names and their synonyms are both of use.

In all, to master and to student alike, The Seventeenth Edition of the "Pocket Book" will be considered a valuable and considerable reference.—J.A.M.

Some Aspects of Pharmaceutical Education in Great Britain

A Report by R. E. Thomas, M.Sc., M.P.S. (H. W. Woods Travelling Scholar).

Continued from August issue

Some General Comments

There are two general pharmacy qualifications in Great Britain—the Diploma of the Society and the degree offered by a number of universities. With the increase in the length of the Diploma course equal to that of the degree there is a strong possibility that the Diploma may eventually disappear, particularly from those schools that offer both courses. At Chelsea, for example, it has already been decided to discontinue the Diploma. Even before the advent of the three-year Diploma the proportion of students applying to enter degree courses was steadily increasing. However, I found that it was the opinion of some educators in Britain that the honours degree course was not really suitable as a general basic course for pharmacy. It is thought, for example, that the course is in many ways too advanced and specialised for students intending to enter retail pharmacy. If this is in fact the case then it would seem that the most useful type of degree is one that can be offered at two levels. Namely, pass and honours. The pharmacy degree now being offered by the University of Sydney is of this type. The pass degree will have a standard somewhere between that of the two-year Diploma and the three-year honours degree of Great Britain. This will provide the basic training necessary for all branches of the profession. Those students who wish to proceed further may do so by studying for an extra year to obtain the honours degree. In addition, it will also be possible to proceed to the degrees of Master of Pharmacy and Doctor of Philosophy. The new Diploma course that has been introduced in Victoria will have, so I understand, a standard equivalent to that of the Sydney pass degree, but is limited by the fact that it will not be possible to proceed directly to higher degrees. This will mean that many outstanding students will leave the profession or will not even enter it. Furthermore, the profession will tend to remain bound to retail pharmacy, in spite of the fact that the practice of pharmacy has spread into industry. In Britain and, so I am told, in the United States it is now considered that the minimum qualification for a responsible position in industry or research is the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Perhaps the most important problem connected with the introduction of higher pharmaceutical education in Australia is that of staffing the new courses. Even in Great Britain there is a shortage of highly qualified staff, particularly in the field of pharmaceuticals. However, the situation is somewhat better than in Australia, as the following figures show. The Chelsea School of Pharmacy has an annual intake of 48 degree students and 24 diploma students. In any one year there are therefore never more than about 200 undergraduate students in the entire school. To staff the courses there are forty full-time members of the permanent staff, of which twenty have doctorate degrees. In addition, there are a number of post-graduate students who assist as part-time demonstrators. I was told on numerous occasions that to attract suitable staff from Britain we will have to guarantee high salaries, a reasonable staff-student ratio, and facilities for research. In addition, university status and its advantages of superannuation

and sabbatical leave would act as a further attraction. The problem of obtaining part-time demonstrators is one that will be common to all schools introducing advanced pharmaceutical training. Obviously it will not be possible to use staff whose sole training is that of the old diploma for other than routine dispensing. A possible solution is to recruit demonstrators from other departments and faculties. Post-graduate students from a chemistry department would, for example, be suitable as demonstrators in pharmaceutical chemistry. The problem, of course, will ease once graduates from the new courses become available, particularly if some of these remain in the department as post-graduate students.

The introduction of full-time courses of study of pharmacists has been viewed by some people with a degree of misgiving. The following questions are frequently raised: Will the new courses train competent dispensers? What salary should be paid to graduates serving their year's internship prior to registration? Will such internees be economically useful members of staff? Finally, will the new graduates be dissatisfied with retail pharmacy and seek employment elsewhere? I will attempt to answer these questions with respect to England, but I must stress the fact that my opinions are not based on any systematic survey, and could therefore be quite incorrect. In fact, as far as I could determine by enquiring at authoritative sources, no such survey has ever been carried out or even deemed to be particularly necessary. Presumably then, no great crisis ever developed in British Pharmacy as a result of introducing full-time courses of study.

At the moment it would seem that the distribution of degreed pharmacists is as follows:—Retail 80 per cent., hospital 5 per cent., industry and research 15 per cent. The opportunities in industry, although greater than in this country, are nevertheless limited. Even so, I did not find the students concerned about this; in fact, most of those with whom I had opportunity of speaking were intending by preference to enter into retail pharmacy. When a student has completed his academic studies he must then undergo a twelve-month period of internship before he can register. As far as I could determine there is in Britain no great difficulty in obtaining such internships in private pharmacies. It would also seem that the academic training of the students is such that they are able to dispense competently after about the first three weeks in the shop. The internees receive as wages from £7-£9 a week. In comparison the salary of a newly qualified assistant is about £14-£15 a week, and that of a manager about £20 a week. It should be noted that wages in Britain are a matter of private contract, whereas in Australia the Department of Labour and Industry determines the minimum scale.

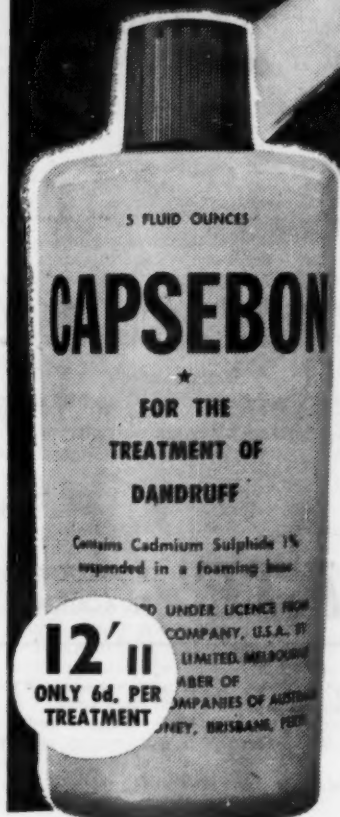
Post-Graduate Courses

Post-graduate degrees available in the pharmaceutical sciences in Britain include the degrees of Master of Pharmacy and Doctor of Philosophy. These degrees are also available externally for eligible students in pharmacy schools which are not within internal colleges of a uni-

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versity. The importance of the availability of post-graduate studies in assisting pharmacy to provide leaders in science, industry and education has already been emphasised, and since such studies can only be offered by schools containing highly trained specialist staff engaged in active research, I feel that it is relevant here to discuss in detail the nature of the research now being carried out at the Chelsea School of Pharmacy.

Facilities for pharmaceutical research only became available at Chelsea in 1952, and shortage of space still imposes a considerable restriction on the work of the department. Because of inadequate accommodation, it is not unusual for up to 70 per cent. of applicants for positions as post-graduate students to be rejected. In spite of these limitations, Chelsea has already achieved an international reputation, particularly in the field of pharmaceutical chemistry, as one of the world's leading schools of pharmaceutical research. In 1959 the total number of workers engaged in research, including staff and post-graduate students, was 67. With the increased accommodation shortly to be made available it will be possible to accommodate an even greater number of post-graduate students, who at the moment amount to 14 per cent. of the total student body.

The following is a brief resumé of the achievements and present developments of research at the Chelsea School of Pharmacy:

Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

Research in pharmaceutical chemistry is now being carried out in several areas, with the most noteworthy achievements being so far obtained in the field of synthetic analgesics. The absolute configuration and the probable conformation of a number of highly active analgesic isomers have been elucidated. From the results of these and related studies an hypothesis of the mechanism of action of analgesics has been advanced. This type of investigation is still proceeding, but the emphasis has now been changed to the synthesis of a series of compounds in which stereochemical features are emphasised in attempts to test the application of the hypothesis. Compounds with a very much greater analgesic activity than that of morphine have resulted. Detailed pharmacological and clinical tests are being carried out with certain compounds. Progress has been made in attempts to separate some of the untoward side effects of the morphine-like analgesics from the actual analgesic properties of these molecules.

The chemical studies associated with the above work have also led to an investigation into certain aspects of theoretical organic chemistry. Such work includes a detailed investigation of the stereochemistry of the reduction of heterocyclic ketones and the stereochemistry of addition of Grignard reagents and organo-lithium compounds to such ketones. Detailed conformational studies involving infra red and ultra violet absorption, rates of hydrolysis, elimination, etc., are also in progress. A new method for the determination of the configuration of organic molecules has been devised. It involves the preparation of suitable reference configurational footprints in adsorbents.

The experience and ideas gained from the research in the analgesic field are now being applied to the elucidation of configuration and design of other pharmacological agents. Compounds are being prepared in which the distance between potential binding groups, the approximate electronic density pattern in the molecules and the three-dimensional arrangements are known. It is hoped that these studies will help in the search to provide more selective clinical agents. A series of biochemical studies is also being initiated in an attempt to confirm and extend this work.

Another aspect of pharmaceutical chemistry being investigated at Chelsea involves a series of chemical and biochemical studies of antibacterial agents. An investigation of the influence of chelating agents on the uptake of certain heavy metals by bacteria and the possible

mode of action of such agents is being carried out. Oxine has been shown to be inactivated by blood due to the liberation of a factor from erythrocytes upon contact with oxine. The nature of this inactivation is now being examined. These biochemical investigations are being supplemented by the synthesis of new chelating agents in which steric factors and spatial arrangements are being emphasised. The design of compounds which will liberate chelating agents upon *in vivo* enzymatic attack is also being investigated. Further research along these lines has included an investigation into the interaction of phenols and acridines with bacteria; the mechanism of inactivation of phenols by non-ionic surface active substances, and the study of the mode of action of the nitrofurans.

Pharmaceutics.

Research in the field of microbiology includes the study of factors affecting the viability of damaged organisms; the study of factors affecting the viability of fast survivors in a disinfection reaction, and a study of the death rate of organisms in oily systems.

A number of physico-chemical studies are in progress. These include a study of the oxidation of solubilised and emulsified oils, the stability of droplets at oil/water interfaces and the properties of surface films. A number of pure non-ionic surface active agents have been synthesised, and their physico-chemical properties are being investigated.

Pharmacognosy.

Research in this department has only just commenced. Investigations which are now being carried out include the study of problems of taxonomy arising from the chemical investigation of plants; the study of alkaloid biogenesis, and the study of new methods of drug evaluation.

Physiology and Pharmacology.

Studies are being made of the chemical transmission in the sympathetic nervous system of the thorax, kidney and limbs. Extensive investigations have also been carried out in the field of endocrinology and some interesting new functions of the thyroid hormone have been discovered.

A new method has been devised for the assay of drugs which strengthen the walls of blood capillaries, and has been used for measurement of the potency of various flavonoid compounds. Work in the field of renal physiology, in the physiology of respiration and of drug antagonism is in progress. A chronic toxicity test designed to discover any possible dangers in the use of sulphite for the preservation of fruit juices has been undertaken.

Studies concerned with the metabolism of drugs used in the treatment of tuberculosis have been made in collaboration with a Medical Research Council Clinical Unit.

Acknowledgments.

I would like to express my gratitude to the following:—To the Directors of H. W. Woods & Co. for the provision of a travelling scholarship; to the Senate of the University of Sydney for the provision of a grant from the Pharmacology Travel Fund; to Dr. A. H. Beckett and his staff at the Chelsea School of Pharmacy, and to Dr. Mathieson, of the School of Pharmacy, Brunswick Sq., and to Mr. Adams, Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, for their hospitality and unlimited assistance. Finally, I would like to thank Mr. F. C. Kent, Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, and Professor S. E. Wright, of the University of Sydney, for their continued advice and assistance.

When the Credit Customer won't pay!

Letters that tend to consolidate goodwill

By Thos. H. Lewis, M.B.E.

Editor, "The Business Encyclopaedia and Business Correspondence," and Past President The British Sales Promotion Association.

There come occasions in the business life of the trader when he finds it necessary to get into touch with dilatory customers who, for one reason or another, have not fulfilled their obligations to him by paying for goods or service he has supplied to them. Such occasions should be treated with the utmost respect and caution.

There was a time when a stereotyped series of "collection" notes was sent to delinquents; usually by means of gummed slips on the invoices, the first probably worded: "Please note, this account is now one month overdue," while the messages on the succeeding slips would increase in their intensity until the culminating point would be reached by a curt reference to the fact that: "We have now placed this account into the hands of our solicitors for collection."

The trouble about this system was that gummed slips of this nature could be obtained from most stationery shops and, in consequence, astute bad payers always knew how long they could safely go without settling their accounts.

There is a story told of a trader who, after receiving the whole series of slips on the invoices of one of his suppliers, settled his account and, apologising for not having sent the cheque before, added that he had deferred settlement because he wanted to make a collection of slips to use in connection with his own business!

A Soulless and Indiscriminate System

One seldom sees these gummed slips nowadays, unless it be on the invoices of an old-fashioned business house. The up-to-date trader very wisely pins his faith to more personal communications, realising that by doing so he is less likely to offend the recipients. The old-fashioned idea was soulless and indiscriminate: the ledger clerk had his instructions and these he carried out to the best (or worst!) of his ability. He seldom saw the letters of suppliant customers asking for time, nor was he empowered to take cognisance of any he did see.

It was a mass-production process at a time when mass-production processes were something novel. Yet, in these days of general mass production, there is in vogue a more human and far better method of collecting accounts, and experience tells us that it is all to the good.

Taking the "Vinegar" Out of the Demand

Collection letters such as are sent out by many discriminating business houses today not only tend to take the "vinegar" out of the demand, but they also help to cement friendships between the sender and the customer whose account is overdue.

This reference is obviously in regard to the average customer whose payments have fallen behind, and who will be amenable to tactful treatment, and is, of course, without prejudice to the wisdom of "calling a spade a spade" when it is believed that the debtor does not intend to pay if he can possibly help it.

Coming from the general to the particular, let us examine a selection of collection letters which would be far more likely to effect their purpose than would the curt notes which are all too common.

A Letter to a New Customer

Here is one which may well be used to accompany the first statement to a new credit customer whose settlement has not been made promptly:—

Doubtless you have compared our prices with those charged elsewhere, and you will, perhaps, gather from this the fact that it is our practice to sell on a very small margin of profit.

To do this with the greatest amount of benefit to our customers, we have been obliged to purchase our stocks on terms which necessitate our paying for them at so early a date after order as to save for us all the percentages such transactions allow. Because of this, we look to our customers, in their own interests, as well as in ours, to co-operate with us by paying their accounts as they fall due.

We feel sure that we can depend upon you to give the enclosed statement your prompt attention, so that we may receive your cheque on or before the last day of the month.

A Second Collection Letter

If the first collection letter for a small amount misses fire, a second letter, such as this, may be sent:—

You will probably be surprised to learn that you have overlooked our request for the small amount due to us, as shown on the enclosed statement, which is a copy of the one sent you with our letter of May 15.

We know exactly how simple it is to overlook these small amounts, but you will realise that the very smallness of the amount you owe makes it expensive for us to send out repeated statements. Will you therefore remit right away? We would appreciate your doing so.

A Friendly Letter to a Slow-Paying Customer

And now for a friendly letter of demand written to a slow-paying customer whose credit is good, but whose settlements are belated:—

Do you know that your account shows a debit in our books of £15/8/9, and that, of this sum, £10/1/7 is two months overdue?

You must be aware that we appreciate your custom, and that we are willing at all times to give you, in common with our other customers, reasonable time extensions, but you will realise, too, that the resources of this business are not such as will permit of unduly extended credits.

We hope, therefore, that you will see our position, and will reduce the amount of your liability as promptly as possible. Immediately upon receipt of your cheque we shall send you the goods orderer today; but, meanwhile, we ask you to look upon the settlement of your account as a matter of real co-operation, since it will help us to fulfil our own financial obligations.

THYAL

A solution of a bacteriostatic agent (mercurithio-salicylate).
1 3/32 gr. per fluid ounce in a volatile ether-alcohol base.

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Sebum, in the duct orifices, impregnated with Thyal, remains bacteriostatic and bactericidal for days—owing to Thyal's persistent activity. With regular use reinfection is prevented, and as this is the main reason for the persistence of acne, the condition is often abolished.

Thyal is not intended for other types of acne not characterised by follicular plugging.

(D.H.A.)

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Apply Thyal morning and night. Well saturated cotton wool swabs are used and any area where there is a discharge of free pus must be cleaned first and the swab discarded immediately. Pustules with yellow heads may be opened with a sterile needle, but only light pressure must be applied to express the pus. Pustules so opened do not leave visible scars, while those which are unopened often do.

Severe cases respond within three months, improvement being seen within a few weeks. Mild cases respond quickly and should be cured within one month. All factors tending to produce a hypersecretion of sebum should be investigated and controlled, as it is important to retain the sebaceous plug which is impregnated with the bactericidal agent. Treatment should be continued for at least one month after the acne is cured.

Instruction slips are available in pads, perforated so that the product name does not appear. Pads are obtainable through D.H.A. representatives or State offices.

PRECAUTION! As with all mercurial preparations, there is the possibility of irritation or even dermatitis, especially in certain individuals. Should irritation occur the use of Thyal should be discontinued.

Available in bottles of 4 fluid ounces

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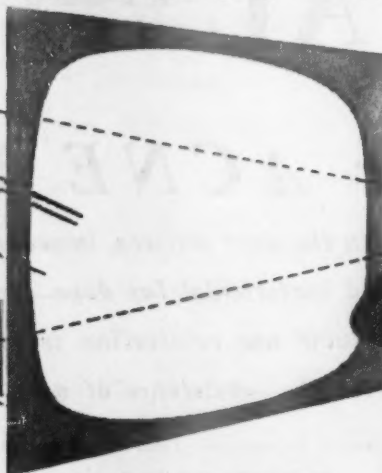
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GET YOUR SHARE OF EXTRA SALES

Buy wisely—Buy B.M.L. parcels
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7½% EXTRA DISCOUNT waiting for you on parcels over £10 in value.

5% EXTRA DISCOUNT to be made on parcels over £7.10.0 in value.

2½% EXTRA DISCOUNT can be yours on parcels over £5 in value.

PLUS the regular cash or 30 days' discount allowed by your wholesaler.

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British Medical Laboratories Pty. Limited

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REMEMBER! B.M.L.'s BIG, new TV campaign for Ford Pills, Menthoids, etc., is in addition to heavy continuous use of Radio, Daily and Sunday Press, and National Magazines.

MAKE SURE YOUR STOCKS ARE RIGHT TO SUPPLY THE BIGGER, HEAVIER DEMAND.

A Letter to a "Hard Case"

Here is a frankly-written collection letter used by an American store with the utmost success. It should only be sent, of course, to a "hard case":—

Supposing someone owed you the same amount of money as you owe us, and you needed it as badly as we do, wouldn't you go out of your way to get it in? Of course you would. Well, just treat us as fairly as you would expect to be treated under the same conditions, and save us the trouble of adopting other methods. We don't want to have to enforce payment, and, if you will give us a square deal, there will be no necessity for us to do so.

Gingering-Up a "Good" Customer

To a "good" customer who has neither settled his last account nor sent any further orders:—

We note with regret that no instructions have been received from you of late in regard to your usual order, nor do we appear to have heard from you respecting your account, a further statement for which is enclosed.

Cannot something be done which will ensure the continuance of your orders? We take it that some mistake or other lies at the bottom of the present situation. Will you please write so that we may take any necessary steps to put things in order?

When the Recipient is Annoyed

A customer has written, enclosing a cheque in settlement of his account, and expressing indignation that a collection letter has been sent to him. The matter calls for extreme tact, and the trader may write:—

Thank you for your prompt reply, and for your remittance in settlement of your account.

We are sorry that you have taken exception to the terms of our letter of November 18, and that you have the impression that we singled you out for treatment we would not give to any others of our customers.

As a matter of fact, the letter we wrote you was drafted in similar form to many others sent to customers who, like yourself, were behind in their settlements. There was no uneasiness in our minds as to the ultimate payment of the account—the letter was merely the expression of our policy in regard to the settlement of overdue accounts.

It is only by paying our own accounts promptly that we can hope to sell at the low prices which obtain in our establishment, and, in order to pay those accounts promptly, we have to ask our customers to keep their payments up to date. Of course, where an extension of time is needed, we are always willing to meet our customers' wishes if they will express them to us.

We hope this letter will make our position clear, and will satisfy you that there was nothing in our letter of the 18th which was intended to be hurtful to your feelings. If it were so worded as to be capable of being mis-read, we express our regret for any annoyance it may have caused.

A Burst of Righteous Indignation

A customer, after making many abortive promises to pay an outstanding account, has exhausted the patience of his creditors. The time for tactful forbearance is past, and here is the trader's reply to a further "put-off":—

We cannot accede to your request of December 23 for a further extension of time in which to pay the long-outstanding account of £22/3/9, which sum you

have promised on several former occasions to settle "within a few days."

Every latitude has been given you, and we now feel that either you must settle the amount in full by the 30th of the month, or, at least, make a substantial payment by that date, giving us a definite date (which must fall within the next two months) upon which we may look for the balance.

We do not wish to appear harsh, but you have given us no reasonable cause to depart from our rule of placing accounts which are four months overdue into the hands of our solicitors, who, unless they hear from us to the contrary before the 1st of next month, have been instructed to take legal proceedings against you without further delay, to enforce payment of the whole amount.

Whilst we by no means desire to take drastic steps to recover the amount due, you have left us no option but to do so.

It is true that the drafting of such letters as those quoted may give the trader a little extra trouble, but, with the exception of the last one, each of them leaves the way open to further business on lines which will not give the customer the feeling of humiliation or annoyance which usually follows the receipt of a dunning letter. And even the last one has merits not possessed by the average "threatening" letter, because it leaves the recipient with the idea that the writer has written in burst of indignation rather than in a spirit of spite—which is the impression usually imparted when the aid of the legal gods is about to be invoked.

(Copyright reserved by Thos. H. Lewis)



"You don't mean to tell me you're that cartoonist who's always doing those stupid dentist gags!"

Perfumes and Extracts of the Past and Present

By Frank A. King

III. MORE ABOUT BITTER AND SWEET ORANGES

It is assumed that during the sixteenth century the orange was introduced into the British Isles. Popular tradition would have us believe that oranges were first imported by Sir Walter Raleigh, and that the seeds were planted by the husband of Sir Walter's niece at Beddington, in Surrey. But independent of this tradition, it is beyond dispute that orange-trees flourished in the open air there, and that during the winter months the trees were protected by movable screens.

Later on, various records show, the trees attained the height of eighteen feet, and eventually, in spite of the care these received, it was found necessary to afford them shelter in the form of a greenhouse. However, about 1738, the trees were destroyed by a great frost.

In the eighteenth century in the south of England the orange-tree was planted exclusively in the gardens of gentlemen, but although old writers would suggest that when trained on walls the fruit produced was equal in size, quality and colour to the finest specimens from Spain, yet on account of the unfavourable conditions of the English climate the culture of oranges was eventually abandoned.

Inasmuch as the origin of the orange is involved in much obscurity, and many authorities disagree as to the location of its native habitat, it is generally assumed that the fruit either came from India or, more probably, China. It is at its best when eaten freshly plucked from the tree, as its flavour under such conditions is far different to what it is after the fruit, having been gathered green, has coloured in shipment.

There is little doubt that the finest oranges come from Jaffa. These are not only large but of exquisite flavour. In the last decade of the nineteenth century Jaffa oranges were sold at two shillings a dozen, but Valentias were cheaper. The Jaffa is the only oval-shaped orange grown.

Whatever its origin, when fully matured the orange is one of the most delicious and healthful fruits sold. The importance of a free use of fresh, ripe fruits cannot be too strongly enforced, especially during the spring and summer months. Oranges are great purifiers of the blood, and do much to eliminate those waste matters which, if left in the system, cannot fail to induce disease or other illnesses. The orange contains more juice than any other cultivated fruit.

The orange is also rich in free acid and sugar, and may be partaken of freely at breakfast or midday meal, either with wholemeal bread and butter, or alone.

Many travellers say that there is no more beautiful sight to be imagined or seen than an orange grove, either in fruit or bloom. In the last century Alfred Messner enthused concerning the orange trees of Milis. He said there were about three hundred orange gardens around Milis; the two largest belonged to the Cathedral Chapter of Oristano and the Marquis of Boyle. Both were small forests formed entirely of orange trees. Freely left to nature, the tree had lost its stiff, globular

form; it stretched its boughs on all sides, and on its crown shone the golden fruit and the silvery blossoms.

The visitor walked under an interrupted, shadowy glimmering roof of leaves. A thick carpet of fallen oranges covered the ground; little brooks led past the mighty black roots, and their murmur mingled with the song of the birds that nest in the boughs. In this grove of the Hesperides one could walk freely, bending the boughs aside, which, rebounding, showered their blossoms in the face, or enveloped the person in an intoxicating cloud of perfume as one passed beneath the shade of orange trees as grand and great as the oaks of an English forest.

The orange-trees of Milis contained altogether five hundred thousand trees when Messner visited the centre. These trees yielded on the average about twelve million oranges each year. In the garden of the Chapter was a tree which alone was said to bear annually more than five thousand oranges.

It was said that the walk through the orange woods of Milis was alone worth the journey to Sardinia.

It was the Arabs who introduced the orange into Spain, and it was under the influence of their domination that the orange groves and woods of that country, both on account of their fruit and fragrance, became the wonder of the world. It is from Spain that the bulk of the oranges that enter British ports are obtained, and the Valencia oranges, when fully ripe, are of excellent quality.

It is curious, but true, that from a botanical viewpoint, the orange is treated as a berry, and this view is based on a very simple fact. In the grape neither flower-cup nor corolla, nor stamens, have been developed into fruit; the orange is formed on similar lines to the grape, so is in this sense botanically a berry. In this connection it is assumed that the orange had the appearance of a bean before it was evolved into a berry, and that in its earliest developments it produced its fruits in clusters like a bean.

But, whatever its botanical or primeval characteristic, one thing is clear, that, directly the Arabian horticulturists took it in hand, they brought it to a high state of perfection, and whilst one of their writers states that, in the tenth century, the Arabian growers began to enrich their gardens at Oman, in Arabia, with the orange-tree, we are also informed by the same writer that the tree was carried by the Arabs into Palestine and Egypt. At the time of the Crusaders this aromatic fruit was brought by them to Europe as an object of curiosity.

Of course, this so-called aromatic fruit was the bitter orange, and around Jerusalem enormous numbers of these trees flourished to perfection.

The monks paid special attention to the culture of oranges in the monastery gardens. It is said that the orange court of St. Fabine, at Rome, was planted by the hands of St. Dominicus himself over three hundred years ago. The Dominican monks believed the fruit was endowed with miraculous powers, and on this account they distributed the fruit freely to persons suffering from any kind of ailment or complaint.

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TRADE MARK

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'Savlon' sales continue to increase each year because more and more people — your customers — are using 'Savlon' products . . . and coming back for more!

The 'Savlon' range of reliable, thoroughly tested ICI products is vigorously advertised throughout the year.

Press, radio and television will continue to tell your customers why they need

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SETS NEW SALES RECORDS SEASON AFTER SEASON!

SOLID ADVERTISING SUPPORT BRINGS RECORD RESULTS

This has been a bumper year for Dexsal. Why? Because chemists who featured Dexsal in windows and on counters were backed up by both press and radio advertising. Big advertisements appeared regularly in metropolitan newspapers, and no less than 42 radio stations carried Dexsal advertising, too. Sell and recommend Dexsal — it's a 'chemists only' line that always is well backed by strong and consistent advertising support.



**A 'chemists only'
line worthy of
your very special
attention**

The medicinal properties of oranges, stripped of superstitious fancies, are beyond dispute, and whatever doubts exist as to their origin, two things are certain—the fruit-eaters of the twentieth century owe a debt of gratitude for their introduction to two of the earliest and greatest schools of gardening the world has ever seen; the first flourished in the regions of the Celestial Empire, and the second under the beneficent administration of the Arabs in ancient Spain.

Medicinal preparations of the Bitter Orange include: Comp. tinct. of Cinchona B.P. (dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 drachm); Comp. tinct. of Gentian B.P. (dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 drachm); Syrup B.P. (dose $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 drachm); Tincture B.P. and U.S.P. (dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 drachm); Infusion of Orange B.P. (dose 4-8 drachms); Infusion of Orange comp. B.P. (dose, 4-8 drachms); Infusion of Gentian comp. B.P. (dose, 4-8 drachms); Comp. spt. U.S.P. (dose, 1-2 drachms); Syrup B.P. (dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 drachm); Wine B.P. (dose, a wineglassful).

Medicinal preparations of the Sweet Orange include Syrup B.P. and U.S.P. (dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 drachm) and Tincture U.S.P. (dose, 1 drachm).

The following two entries from *The Dictionary of Trade, Commerce and Navigation*, printed in 1844, give some indication as to the quantities of oranges imported into the British Isles, and other matters:

"Orange: The well-known fruit of the orange tree. The *Citrus aurantium* and *nobilis* of botanists. India and China are the native countries of the orange, but it is supposed that the Portuguese first transplanted it to other countries. The genus or family of orange comprises several species, the principal of which are the fruits so well known under the same name, the lime, the lemon, the citron and the shaddock, all of them sufficiently common. Oranges are imported into this country in chests and boxes, the fruit being separately wrapped round with paper, or the husky leaves which envelope the ears of the maize. The best are brought from the Azores, from the chief island of which group, St. Michael's, they derive the name of St. Michael's oranges. Excellent oranges are also brought from Malta, besides these large supplies are imported from Portugal, Spain and Italy. The tree is a handsome evergreen, bearing a constant succession of fruit and flowers, the latter of delicious fragrance, and the most delicate white colour. There are three varieties or specimens of the orange, the common sweet (*Citrus nobilis*); the bitter (*Citrus aurantium*), and the red-fleshed or blood orange. The fruit is that ordinarily consumed at our desserts; the second kind (called also from the place whence brought the Seville orange) is esteemed for the making of wine and marmalade. It is also this variety that furnishes the dried orange peel of the distillers and apothecaries, and the candied orange peel of the grocers. The blood orange is a variety of the first, and is said to be a sweet orange, grafted upon a pomegranate stock, the fruit thereby assuming somewhat of the colour and flavour of both plants. No fleshy fruit keeps so well as that of the orange genus, and no trees are more productive, hence oranges are transported to all parts of the world. They are gathered in the autumn while still unripe, and are thus put on shipboard. Gathered thus, they are not fully ripe till after Christmas, when they are in great demand in all the nations of Europe. The flowers when distilled yield a delightfully fragrant water, called orange flower water, of which about 15,000 gallons are imported into this country alone annually, at a duty of 1d. per lb., a lb. being a trifle less than a pint. The rind yields a fine stomachic, fragrant oil, valuable in perfumes. Another species called the bergamot orange yields a still more fragrant oil, of even greater value to the soap maker and the perfumer; these pay a duty of 1/- per lb. The trade carried on in the fruit is of considerable importance. The amount imported in 1840, including lemons, which are not separated in the public accounts, was 332,163 chests, of different sizes, each of which contained from 4 to 700 oranges. No abatement is allowed upon oranges spoiled in coming over. The duty is as follows:

	s.	d.
Chests not exceeding 5000 cubic inches	2	6
Over 5000 and not exceeding 7300	3	9
Over 7300 and not exceeding 14,000	7	6
For every 1000 cubic in. over that quantity	0	7½
Loose oranges, the 1000	15	0
Entered at value, at the option of the importer: 75%."		

"Orange Buds are small dried oranges which from want of nourishment, blights and other causes, fall from the trees before coming to perfection, as is the case with other fruit. They are mostly imported from Italy, and are used by distillers and others to give a flavour to spirits and various kinds of liquors."

DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN DEAFNESS

Re-published with the permission of "The Medical Journal of Australia."

We are once again reminded of the dangers which attend the prescription of many potent modern drugs by a report, by G. E. Shambaugh and seven of his colleagues, which draws attention to the particularly insidious dangers of dihydrostreptomycin. These authors state that attention was drawn in 1954 to the permanent deafness which might occur after comparatively small doses of dihydrostreptomycin, but that cases of irreversible hearing loss attributable to this antibiotic are continuing to occur. This is often without the knowledge of the prescribing physician, because of the latent period, which may be as long as six months between the administration of the drug and the onset of hearing loss. The authors point out that this latent period is unique for dihydrostreptomycin; with other drugs which cause deafness, such as quinine, streptomycin, neomycin and kanamycin, loss of hearing usually occurs immediately or very soon after administration. Both streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin have a toxic effect on the hearing mechanism, but streptomycin acts mainly on the vestibular function and dihydrostreptomycin on the cochlear function. It was hoped that by combining the two in equal parts, the total dosage of each would be reduced and the risk of damage to hearing thereby lessened. However, the authors point out that what was first thought to be a logical therapeutic improvement has in fact turned out to be an added danger, especially in the case of certain proprietary preparations which contain dihydrostreptomycin combined with penicillin and streptomycin, under names which do not clearly indicate the presence of dihydrostreptomycin. In a series of 32 patients who suffered hearing loss as a result of medication with dihydrostreptomycin there were several who had been given such combined preparations prophylactically after a surgical operation, or for some quite trivial complaint. We do not know whether any such combined preparations are marketed in Australia, but such cases are an excellent illustration of the dangers of "shotgun" therapy. Dihydrostreptomycin must be regarded as an unusually treacherous drug on three counts: the long latent period which may elapse between the administration of the drug and the onset of hearing loss, the fact that serious irreversible hearing loss may occur after doses totalling as little as two or three grammes, and the fact that the prescribing doctor may never know the sequel to his prescription. It is therefore not surprising that Shambaugh and his colleagues recommend that dihydrostreptomycin should not be included in combined antibiotic preparations unless this is clearly indicated in the name of the preparation. They further conclude that, since streptomycin is as effective as dihydrostreptomycin against Gram-negative and acid-fast bacteria, and since toxic reactions due to streptomycin occur immediately, are more easily recognised and are less permanently disabling, there seems to be little reason to use the more dangerous drug. This report was sponsored by the Committee on Conservation of Hearing of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.

Prescription Proprieties and New Drugs



By
Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S.

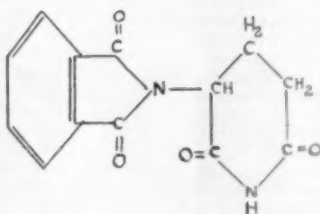
PHARMACEUTICS DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIAN COLLEGE
OF PHARMACY

A New Sedative and Hypnotic

THALIDOMIDE

Thalidomide is the B.P. Approved Name for a recently introduced sedative and hypnotic.

Thalidomide chemically is derived from glutamic acid, which is known to have an important role in brain tissue metabolism. Its structural formula is:—



α -phthalimidoglutarimide. (Approved Name: Thalidomide)

A pure, white, tasteless, odourless crystalline substance, sparingly soluble in water, methanol, ethanol or acetone. It is readily soluble in dioxane, dimethyl formamide and pyridine, but insoluble in ether, chloroform or benzol.

Action: Extended pharmacological studies have since revealed that Thalidomide exerts a central depressant effect with no evidence of accompanying narcosis. The drug exerts no cardiac, blood pressure or respiratory effects and does not influence urine excretion.

Toxicity: Very large doses of Thalidomide have produced no evidence of serious toxicity. So far, no reports of death directly attributable to Thalidomide have been reported even after massive accidental or deliberate over-dosage. In most cases drowsiness and headache were the only after-effects. Where necessary the depressant effect may be quickly reversed by methylamphetamine and methylphenidate.

There is evidence that Thalidomide reinforces the CNS depressant action of barbiturates and the drug should therefore not be given to patients already taking a full therapeutic dose of a barbiturate. Similarly, Thalidomide may be expected to exert an additive effect with alcohol. The catatonic effect of reserpine and chlorpromazine are also prolonged by Thalidomide.

Proprietary Preparation: DISTAVAL (Distillers Company), tablets of 25 and 100 mg. (Full details regarding dosage, etc., are included in the "P.P. Guide," Supplement No. 6, p. 333.)



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- Blood level trials have demonstrated that a satisfactory concentration is maintained in the blood of adults for at least six hours after a dose of 400,000 units, even when given after meals.
- Available in new type, snap-cap bottles containing 60 ml.
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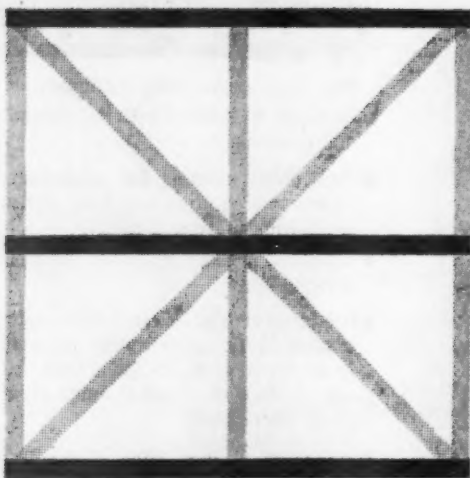
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'Stelazine', a major advance in phenothiazine therapy, offers the following advantages:

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Available—on prescription only—as:

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1 mg. ampoules (1 mg. per ml.)

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Trade price:

1 mg. tablets in packs of 25 ... 120/- doz.

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* 'Stelazine' (trade mark) brand of trifluoperazine.

Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

At our General Meeting held on September 1 members were greeted in the foyer of the College of Pharmacy by the President, Miss A. Anderson. Forming into two groups, members were shown all over the College by Miss Mirel Witt and Miss Dawn Sayers, both members of our Association, who are on the staff. It was an opportunity for everyone to see the furnishings of the women's rest room, which we have given to the College as a memorial to the late Freda Smalley.

Afterwards we all met in the cafeteria, where we were very pleased to sit down and have a cup of tea.

During supper, Miss Anderson thanked Miss Witt and Miss Sayers for acting as guides, and said how very pleased we all were to see the College as a working concern. We were most impressed with it, and felt envious of the students doing their work under such wonderful conditions.

Miss Anderson then officially presented the furnishings of the women's rest room to the Council and the College. Welcoming four women students—one representative of each year—who were present, Miss Anderson expressed the hope that they would enjoy the room and have pleasure in relaxing in its comfort.

Miss Witt, on behalf of the Dean, thanked our Association for the women's rest room. She said it was really a necessity that had always been lacking at the old College and would be much appreciated by the women students.

Miss Lee, the fourth year student, then thanked us all for the delightful furniture, saying how comfortable and attractive the room was and how much the students liked it.

During the month we held a theatre party to the Princess Theatre to see Basil Rathbone in "Marriage-a-go-round." About 80 chemists and their friends attended.

At our October meeting our guest speaker is to be a woman architect.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The 27th Annual General Meeting was held on September 14 at the Nurses' Memorial Club, 16 College Street, Sydney, at 8 p.m.

The President, Mrs. W. A. Curry, occupied the chair and 20 members were present.

Apologies were received and general correspondence read. The minutes of the 26th Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed. Reports were received from the Secretary, Treasurer and Social Secretary.

Mrs. Curry presented the Presidential address entitled "Some of us sit and think and some just sit," in which she outlined our duty and responsibility as privileged citizens to keep abreast with advances made in the sciences allied to Pharmacy.

The election of office-bearers was then conducted and the following were elected for 1960-61:—

President: Miss I. J. Latham.

Vice-Presidents: Mrs. W. A. Curry, Mrs. G. A. Smith.

Hon. Secretary: Miss E. Tasker.

Hon. Social Secretary: Mrs. R. Smith.

Hon. Treasurer: Miss S. Feakes.

Committee Members: Mrs. J. Fairfax, Miss J. Malone, Miss E. Sullivan.

The next meeting was announced, being a visit to Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd., 75-89 Atkins Road, Ermington, on October 12 at 7.30 p.m. All members were invited to join the party and bring their friends.

After general business had been discussed, supper was served and the meeting closed at 10 p.m.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF QUEENSLAND

Although we are late with our report of the Birthday Party, nevertheless we thoroughly enjoyed ourselves.

Telegrams and lovely cards were read from our sister States simultaneously with the lighting of a candle by a Committee member. All joined in the chorus of "Happy Birthday" and our President wished us luck as she blew out the candles and cut the cake. The presentation of our prize in the form of a book token was made to the winner, Miss Joy Parcell, who came from Ipswich to receive it.

In connection with this function we had slides and talks by two representatives from Kodak, to whom we are deeply indebted and whom we would like to thank sincerely. We were able to handle and learn all about the newest movie cameras and become conversant with the 35 mm. We took flashlights of one another and viewed competitive 35 mm. snaps belonging to some of our members.

Our hostess was assisted by Mrs. Grant Taylor in providing a specially nice supper as a finale to an enjoyable anniversary.

TASMANIAN WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION

The Women Pharmacists held their annual Tea Party at Victoria League House on the afternoon of September 3.

The guests included wives of our pioneer chemists and those of our youngest chemists.

We were unfortunate in clashing with school holidays; so many wives were away visiting the country or other States.

We were pleased to welcome our first President, Miss L. L. Jolliffe, who is enjoying much better health.

Those present spent a happy afternoon, and all hope to meet again soon.—E. M. Hurst (Hon. Sec.).

Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, September 1, 1960.

Collaboration Between Pharmacists and Doctors

One of the recommendations of the Hinchliffe Committee on the Cost of Prescribing was that the Local Medical and Pharmaceutical Committees should discuss methods for improving collaboration, and now this recommendation has been put into effect in a number of areas. In London, at a preliminary meeting, emphasis was laid on the need to use official titles in prescribing, although they might be less readily memorised than the proprietary name. This would enable the chemist to supply any make of the same drug which he had in stock. Support was also given to the suggestion that the amount prescribed should be limited to a week's supply, with exceptions for particular cases of chronic illnesses. The industry should be encouraged to rationalise pack sizes and prescribers should order quantities in accordance with the packs available. The Executive Council should draw the attention of doctors to the problem of broken packs, and should take the lead in referring matters to the Local Medical and Pharmaceutical Committees for joint consideration.

Dr. G. F. Petty, who represented Wales on the Hinchliffe Committee, has said that the difficulties under which the retail chemist had to work today were not generally realised, and certainly not appreciated. Referring to the wide range of proprietary preparations that the chemist had to stock, he said that the Government, bargaining at 25 per cent. on-cost under these circumstances, with big overhead charges involved, was achieving a very good result. Doctors should always remember that it was the chemist who was responsible if the doctor in his harassed moments made an error in name and dosage. The chemist who telephoned the doctor was doing not only what was required of him by law, but safeguarding the doctor in his errors of prescribing. Doctors should appreciate that service and co-operate far more with the chemist. A good many doctors did co-operate readily with their local chemist and this was the ideal situation which should be broadened to include every doctor and every chemist.

Legislation Concerning Medicines

The evidence submitted by the Executive Councils' Association to the Interdepartmental Working Party on Legislation Concerning Medicines suggests that where reference is made on a label of a manufacturer's product to the B.P. or B.P.C., the edition or the year of the reference book should be indicated. This arrangement would prevent obsolete preparations from being supplied, and in addition would assist pharmacists to check their stocks. Some members of the Association are also concerned about the position of pharmacists in dealing with children who are sent to collect medicines. It is suggested that certain types of preparations should be supplied only to responsible persons, with a view to preventing loss or improper use.

The Institute of Hospital Administrators, in their evidence, asked that the Dangerous Drugs Act, the Pharmacy Act and the Therapeutic Substances Act should be brought together with the subordinate legislation, and issued as a single statutory instrument, in which the requirements relating to hospitals and similar institutions were clearly segregated. Any statutory instru-

ment concerning hospitals should be in the simplest possible language, and cross-references should be reduced to a minimum because it is desirable that such an instrument should be intelligible to ward sisters, as well as to pharmacists and to administrators. If this is impracticable a memorandum of guidance should be issued for ward sisters. It is also suggested that the terms "nurse" and "sister" should be defined for such legislation. Existing legislation makes the transfer of dangerous drugs and poisons from one hospital to another difficult, and so constitutes an obstacle to joint purchasing, as well as to the disposal of supplies. This should be remedied. The hospital administrators also want to see a clarification and improvement in the regulations regarding the storage of dangerous drugs, particularly in the wards. Poisons subject to storage restrictions in the ward should be termed "restricted substances" and divided into poisons not for internal use, and dangerous substances for internal use. These should have separate cupboards and forms of labelling.

Warning to Athletes

A warning to athletes against taking too many "pep pills" appeared recently in the "British Medical Journal." The leading article mentioned a case of an experienced amateur cyclist, aged 21, who collapsed during a 119-mile race and died shortly after admission to hospital. During the race he had taken 105 mg. of amphetamine, partly as tablets and partly in coffee. Although this quantity is well below the usually accepted lethal dose, earlier deaths have been recorded after such doses. The doctors concerned considered that death resulted from a combination of severe exercise, heat and amphetamine overdosage. The "B.M.J." adds that concern about the use of this drug has been expressed recently in the United States, and in an article that Professor J. H. Gaddum (now of Cambridge, but at one time Director of the Pharmaceutical Society's laboratories) wrote that amphetamine induced a mood of cheerful confidence which may lead to trouble.

Decline in Pharmacies

From time to time these columns have contained a note on the marked decline in the number of pharmacies in Great Britain. Mr. H. W. Toms, M.P., has published an illuminating article in the "Pharmaceutical Journal" on the reasons for this fall, and in which he shows that in 1958 there was one pharmacy per 3337 members of the population. In 1939 this figure was 3021, in 1944, the last year of the war, it was 3493, and in 1954 it was 3226. The actual number of pharmacies in 1958 was 15,067. Mr. Toms obtained as full information as possible of the businesses sold in 1958, and he found that most pharmacists who gave up full-time pharmaceutical activities did so after the age of 60, and about one-third who disposed of a business in that year are still proprietors. A further 15 per cent. are still engaged in retail practice. About 45 of the pharmacists who disposed of a business were unable to sell their pharmacy, and those neglected through ill-health were the most difficult to sell. More than two-thirds of the retired pharmacists were able to sell their businesses. For branch pharmacies staff difficulties were the most frequent reasons for disposal, but insufficient income and ill-health induced some owners to sell and take up retail employment. About 23 per cent. of private pharmacies were converted into limited liability companies, and the proportion of company pharmacies has increased from 16 per cent. to 40 per cent. Most of the addition was due to conversion to private pharmacies.

Doctors' Salaries

It has been finally decided that doctors who were in general practice between March, 1957, and December, 1959, should receive a retrospective payment at the rate of 5.9 per cent. of their total gross income under the Service. The rate of 2/6 per 100 persons paid to cover

ANDREWS LABORATORIES PTY. LTD.

Wish to confirm the change

of name of

ANDRAMINE Tablets

to **ANDRUMIN**

Andramine have been established as the finest preventatives for **Travel Sickness** for many years and, although the name has been changed, the same packaging of 12 tablets in plastic dispenser (Queensland 10 tablets) and 25 tablets in bottles, and the same formula, have been retained.

Andramine Junior will be known in future as **Andrumin Junior**.

THE SAME HIGH-QUALITY PRODUCT HAS BEEN
RETAINED AND GUARANTEED BY

Andrews Laboratories Pty. Ltd.

15 HAMILTON STREET, SYDNEY.

MANUFACTURERS OF DRUGS AND FINE CHEMICALS. Also at ADELAIDE, BRISBANE, MELBOURNE, NEWCASTLE and PERTH.

AL127-FP

THIS MAN'S SKILL

This man's skill builds the future. On a strong foundation of decades of Beecham research he builds with painstaking accuracy. His work continues, day after day, until he finds what he is looking for. He will go on . . . to test, to apply, to improve . . . until a new discovery is ready for the world.

In laboratories in Beecham factories throughout the world there are many men like this. They apply their skill to fine research, to testing current products, improving them, discovering new products for health and better living. Their skill ensures that Beecham products are quality perfect and dependable. So that when you use or sell or recommend a Beecham product, you can say with confidence: "It's good . . . it's made by Beecham".

In Australia, we produce Brylcreem, Silvikrin Shampoo, Macleans Tooth Paste and Eno "Fruit Salt".



BEECHAM

(AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.

Chesterville Road, Moorabbin
Victoria, Australia

BETTER HEALTH AND BETTER LIVING THROUGH INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH

Trade Notes

DALE DEHYDRATED GOAT'S MILK

Cutter Laboratories Overseas Corporation, of California, U.S.A., has appointed Cambridge Laboratories Pty. Ltd. sole agent in Australia for its Dale Dehydrated Goat's Milk.

Dale Goat's Milk is packed in one-pound sealed tins containing sufficient powder to make nine pints reconstituted goat's milk.

Dale Goat's Milk will be sold only by chemists through drug wholesalers. Cost 450/- per dozen tins; retail 50/- per tin.

MCKENZIE'S TRANQUILS

Mr. L. G. McKenzie, Ph.C., of Ballarat (Vic.), has introduced a new line for sale by chemists, "McKenzie's Tranquils," a nerve and pain tablet with added Vitamin B, for the treatment of pain where a sedative is required and for a safe sedative with Vitamin B, giving an added tonic effect.

McKenzie's Tranquils are packed in 24's, costing 48/- per dozen, retailing at 6/-.

During October 12 will be charged as 11.

3-dozen lots less additional 2½ per cent.

6-dozen lots less additional 5 per cent.

Available from all wholesalers. This line will be advertised in newspapers and over radio.

NEW FLAVOUR AND NEW PACK FOR GIBBS S.R.



Gibbs S.R., a top-selling toothpaste in Europe and the United Kingdom, is now being made in Australia to a new formula, with a new taste, and marketed in a bright new pack designed by Lintas.

The clean-cut, maximum impact presentation of the new carton, with its brilliant design of scarlet, royal blue and white, makes excellent material for building arresting displays. The same colours are used in the new tube design.

GLAXO-ALLENBURYS CO-OPERATE WITH GUILD BABY MONTH

Glaxo-Allenburys National Advertising in October brings Allenburys Orange Juice, Glucodin Powder and Tablets into the "Saturation Spotlight" through powerful selling messages on 40 radio stations throughout Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

In New South Wales and Victoria, Orange Juice is featured on 20 country radio stations throughout these States, and continues in conjunction with Farex and Glucodin on Sydney and Melbourne weekly television sponsored sessions, while Farex advertising continues in "Australian Women's Weekly."

Pharmacy can ensure the success of this "chemist only" national advertising in conjunction with Guild Baby Month by making displays and recommending Glaxo-Allenbury Farex, Farex Rice, Orange Juice, Glucodin Powder and Tablets.

THE WHOLESALE DRUG CO. LTD. EXTENDS TO THE COUNTRY

The Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd. has opened an Ethical Depot at Wagga. The official opening took place on September 11, when the chairman of the company, Mr. C. G. Gostelow, accompanied by fellow-directors, Messrs. G. R. Mallam and R. G. Bohun, visited Wagga for the official opening function.

Some hundred chemists and friends from surrounding districts were present, and the Mayor of Wagga, Mr. L. J. Jack, performed the opening ceremony. In doing so he expressed his pleasure that the company had seen fit to select Wagga for the establishment of its depot, which he knew would provide a most important service for the public, the chemists and hospitals of the city and surrounding districts. The opening was enthusiastically received, and those present were entertained at a buffet luncheon.

Mr. R. Goodfellow has been appointed manager of the depot, and has already made his presence felt with the provision of an efficient ethical service.

G.P. PTY. LTD.

Rectinol-P Ointment

G.P. Pty. Ltd. has added Rectinol-P Ointment (containing prednisolone) as a companion product to its recently introduced Rectinol-P Suppositories. Packs and prices of both products are as follows:—

Rectinol-P Ointment tube of 12G. wholesale 10/- each
Rectinol-P Suppositories boxes of 12 wholesale 12/8 each
Both products are available only on prescription.

New Packs

The pack of the standard Rectinol Suppositories has been altered. The redesigned carton now contains 12 foil-sealed suppositories. They are supplied in an attractive counter display outer containing 1 dozen cartons. Rectinol Ointment is also now packed in a counter display outer containing 1 dozen cartoned tubes.

B.C.M.

The presentation of B.C.M. has also been altered. The label has been redesigned and a fluted red plastic cap replaces the former metal cap. The outer carton has been discarded and the striking new pack lends itself to display.

DRUG GROUP IN TAKE-OVER

United Australian Industries Ltd. has signed agreements for the acquisition of World Agencies Pty. Ltd. and World Agencies (Distributing) Pty. Ltd.

The group manufactures and distributes more than 50 well-known pharmaceutical products. The World Agencies group also holds licence arrangements with overseas pharmaceutical companies, and new products will be added during the current year.

Profit of the group for 1959-1960, subject to audit and before tax, was £57,862, and directors expect this to be exceeded in the present financial year.

United Australian Industries will take over the World Agencies group. Sales of the group for the year to June 30 last from manufactured and agency activities exceeded £600,000.

Directors of United Industries point out that the West Australian distribution of the group is handled by an associate organisation. Tasmania is regularly serviced from Sydney and Melbourne offices.

Founder of World Agencies, Mr. William Rubensohn, who will continue with new organisation, is confident that profits for the current financial year will exceed net earnings reported for the year ended June 30.

drugs required for immediate administration has been increased to 5/-. The General Medical Services Committee of the British Medical Association has reaffirmed its view that this payment for emergency drugs and dressings should be a charge on the pharmaceutical services and not on the central pool out of which practitioners are paid. The new payments should raise the average practitioner's income by around £450 per year, bringing it to about £2650.

Supply of Oxygen

The Ministry of Health is making new arrangements for the supply of oxygen, and the list of contractors who may supply will be limited to those who can let the patient have equipment with reasonable promptness. The contractors on the list will be expected to stock either or both types of set approved in the Drug Tariff, as well as supplies of the gas. It is pointed out that there is no obligation upon the chemist to erect or fit the apparatus, although in practice they may do so voluntarily. Contractors are being asked if they do in fact provide such voluntary service, and the new lists will be sent to every doctor and to each contractor, with a request that those contractors not on the list should ensure that patients are directed to appropriate contractors. Payments will be made for obtaining oxygen from the manufacturer only in cases of real emergency, or where a chemist accepts a prescription because there is no contractor on the list within a reasonable distance of the patient's address.

Looking at Health

The "Sunday Times," one of the two serious Sunday newspapers, recently published a series of reviews on the nation's health. It is, perhaps, a reflection on the undetermined attitude of the medical profession to the publication of doctors' names that two of these were by a consultant physician and a professor of child care respectively, while three had named authors: Lord Cohen of Birkenhead, Professor C. A. Keele of the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, and Dr. Bruce Cardew, who is secretary of the Medical Practitioners' Union. Professor Keele's article was on the rising bill for drugs, and, as he was a member of the Hinchliffe Committee on Economy, his views carry considerable weight. He points out that, although the gross cost of prescriptions had expanded from under £32 million in 1949 and 1950, to over £68 million in 1958-59, if the fall in the value of money was taken into consideration, it would have been less than £50 million. Indeed, since 1951, the cost of the pharmaceutical services has remained constant at about 10 per cent. of the total cost. Around 65 per cent. of the drug bill represents the cost of ingredients, including manufacturers' and wholesalers' overheads and profits. The contributions from insured persons amount to 2/4 per week for the whole of their N.H.S. benefits. This brings in about £93 million annually, against a total bill of £675 million. Ten per cent. of this would provide £9 million towards the drug bill, and the 1/- prescription charges bring in a further £10 million, so that £50 million is paid out of general taxation. It is perhaps not generally appreciated that the numbers of persons on doctors' lists has risen by 3½ millions since the Service began, and the number of individuals aged over 65 has gone up by 12½ per cent.

Professor Keele states: "The pharmaceutical industry is doing much to help the development of the N.H.S., and the medical profession naturally welcomes true advances in drug therapy, but it has two criticisms of the industry: (1) The extravagant sales techniques which some firms employ, and (2) the marketing of what are called poly-pharmaceutical or blunderbuss preparations, containing numerous (even as many as 15) ingredients, some of which may not be of proved therapeutic value. However, whilst it is essential that the medical profession should pass impartial judgment on the therapeutic value of the industry's products, it is the industry that takes the initiative and the financial risks involved in the discovery and manufacture of new drugs, prophylactic vaccines and sera."

"The Consultant Physician" is not quite so laudatory in his views of the National Health Service, and particularly of its contribution to research, as the present-day doctors' "vastly increased armoury owes little to the N.H.S., for it is largely the result of brilliant individual medical achievement or of painstaking research by privately owned drug firms." The chief contribution of the N.H.S. has been to provide a more or less guaranteed market for the products of such research, and the new therapy would probably have appeared in any event. "The Consultant" regards twelve years as too short for the N.H.S. to have any marked effect on the physical health of the population as a whole. General standards of nutrition, of housing and education, of attention to hygiene, and of healthy recreation all contribute to a healthy nation and to making the inhabitants of Britain bigger, stronger and longer-lived than their ancestors.

Oral Contraceptives

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has published a warning on the sale of oral contraceptives. This states that, following reports of clinical trials with oral contraceptives in this country, pharmacists should be requested to supply "birth control pills." According to reports, the preparations which are being used in these trials are hormones, which are already controlled in the Poisons Rules. These preparations should, therefore, only be supplied to the public on receipt of a prescription complying with the requirement for drugs controlled under the Schedule.

Readers' Views

To the Editor.

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

PRACTICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Sir,—In the August issue of the "A.J.P." there is a report by Mr. R. E. Thomas (H. W. Woods Travelling Scholar.) The following comment is made by Mr. Thomas:—

"Practical pharmacology for pharmacy students will be an entirely new innovation in Australia."

This is not a true statement. Practical pharmacology has been a part of the Pharmacy Diploma Course in the Adelaide University since the 1930's. Students have attended lectures and participated in practical work (not just demonstrations) under the direction of Professor Sir Stanton Hicks and his successor. I can personally remember perfusing a piece of guinea-pig uterus and performing a digitalis assay using frogs.

The subject has been developed over the years to the stage where students have been organised into "operating teams," doing experiments with isolated tissues and anaesthetised animals.—Yours, etc.,

K. D. JOHNSON,

President, Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Inc.
27 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, S.A.
22/9/60.

as the magnet attracts steel

Kalopectin

Kalopectin adsorbs and removes bacteria, toxins and other irritants in simple and complex **DIARRHOEAS**.

Kalopectin coats and protects irritated intestinal mucosa and consolidates the stool to normal consistency.

KALOPECTIN No. 1 contains in each fl. oz. — Colloidal Kaolin 6 gm., Apple Pectin 0.3 gm.

KALOPECTIN No. 2 contains in each fl. oz. — Colloidal Kaolin 3 gm., Phthalylsulphacetamide 4 gm., Apple Pectin 0.3 gm.

Both are palatable and stable suspensions which may be used alone or as prescription vehicles.

Issued in bottles of 4, 8, 40 and 80 fl. ozs.

Physicians' samples and literature available on request.



An Australian-made Ethical by

Charles McDonald Pty. Ltd.

Makers of Pharmaceutical Specialties

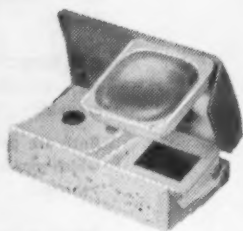
CARINGBAH, N.S.W., AUSTRALIA

THERE'S PROFIT IN THE PATERSON RANGE

PATERSON VIEWERS AND TANKS ARE A "NATURAL" FOR
BIG AUTUMN TURNOVER

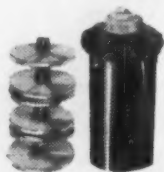
PATERSON 2 x 2 ILLUMINATED VIEWER

Slim, streamlined, pocket size viewer; lens of the size normally provided on table models gives a brilliant magnified picture. Independent of mains, it can be carried in the pocket. Price £2/7/6.



PATERSON MAJORVIEW

6 x 6 cm. (2½ sq.) Provides comfortable hand or table viewing for two or more people. Superbly crisp overall definition without cut-off on picture edges. Price £3/17/6.



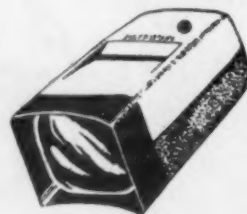
PATERSON MODEL 11 35 TRIPLE

Similar to the Paterson '35' Model 11, the triple is complete with three spirals. Price £4/12/6.

PATERSON SINGLE 120
Price £2/6/8

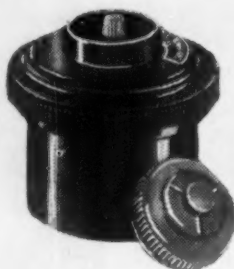
PATERSON MAJORVIEW '35'

No awkward viewing with the Paterson Majorview '35'. The bigger lenses cover both horizontal and upright pictures, giving you the easiest, most comfortable viewing you've known. Can be viewed in the hand or resting on the table. Price £3/15/-.

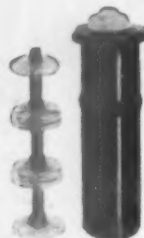


PATERSON 35 mm. MODEL 11

For 35 mm. film. Easy loading Spiral enables full length film to be loaded without difficulty. Inversion Agitation and Central Ultra-Rapid Pouring are both incorporated. Price £2/6/9.



PATERSON
2 x 2 VIEWER and CONTAINER. £1/12/6.



PATERSON MAJOR 11 TRIPLE

Extra long bank bodies, enabling 2 or 3 films respectively to be processed simultaneously. The saving of time is invaluable to the busy worker. Triple Major 11, complete with 3 Spirals. Price £4/12/6.

YOUR STOCKS ARE INCOMPLETE WITHOUT THE PATERSON RANGE
ORDER NOW

Swift and Bleakley Pty. Ltd.

BRANCHES ALL CAPITAL CITIES

CASTILE BABY AND TOILET SOAP

Throughout the world, health laws and recognised authorities such as the British and U.S. Pharmacopoeia have jealously guarded against adoption of the name Castile for any soap not made from pure olive oil. In Australia before World War II genuine Castile Soap was used and recommended by baby clinics in all States, but with the interruption of the supply of suitable olive oil production ceased.

Now an Australian company, Castile Soap No. 4 Pty. Ltd., has acquired world rights to manufacture Castile Soap No. 4 in accordance with the formula used before the war. Castile No. 4 is identical in composition and quality with the pre-war product. High grade olive oil for the soap is imported from Spain and is used without the addition of any other vegetable oil or animal fat. Even the wrappers are identical with the wrappers formerly used.

Castile No. 4 is technically classed as a "hard" soap. It produces an abundant fine lather of closegrained, creamy bubbles which disperse better in cold water and therefore cleanse more effectively. This type of lather is peculiar to Castile soap. It is largely pure sodium oleate, a product ideal for toilet use, specially suited for sensitive skins or for contact with mucous membrane or healing tissue.

Castile No. 4 is in production and supplies should be available shortly. Castile Soap No. 4 Pty. Ltd. will gladly forward quotations on request. Correspondence should be addressed to Box 5200, G.P.O., Sydney.

FLY-TOX PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN

A national campaign, using all media, will commence in October for Scott & Bowne's range of Fly-Tox insecticides. Emphasis is placed throughout on the aerosol pack, particularly in the new 20-second and 30-second films, which are directed to public education in the effective and economical use of aerosols.

This campaign coincides with a major consumer price reduction (from 13/11 to 11/6) of the large 12 oz. aerosol. Other important price reductions are 60 oz. cans from 12/11 to 12/6, the 4-gal. drum with built-in pourer from 115/- to 109/- and atomisers from 5/6 to 4/11.

Television is the basis of the campaign—10-sec., 20-sec. and 30-sec. films are booked throughout Australia, and for the first time since Scott & Bowne acquired the Fly-Tox Company three years ago daily press will be used extensively in Queensland country and all capital cities, including Hobart. Very wide radio coverage has been maintained in all country districts.

The retailer will have a range of display material, floor merchandisers and counter unit dispensers to support a nicely balanced and forceful advertising campaign.

NEW GLAXO-ALLENBURYS LINES

Glaxo-Allenburys (Australia) Pty. Ltd. has announced the addition of two new products to its range of pharmaceutical preparations, namely, Persamal Syrup and Efcortelan Solution Tablets.

Persamal Syrup represents a palatable presentation of organic iron in the form of ferrous fumarate, 100 mgm. (= 32.5 mgm. Fe) per teaspoonful dose.

Efcortelan Solution Tablets contain 100 mgm. of hydrocortisone in the form of the completely soluble hemisuccinate ester, and are intended for the preparation of a rectal drip for use in the treatment of ulcerative colitis.

Packs and prices are as below:

	Trade	Retail
Fersamal Syrup—Bottles of 6 fl. oz.	84/-	10/6
	doz.	ea.
Efcortelan Solution Tablets—		
Packets of 7 tablets	80/-	120/-
	ea.	ea.

Both these products may be included in Glaxo-Allenburys £10 and £20 discount parcels and carry the agreed wholesale discount of 21½% and the normal 2½% for settlement within 30 days.

CAPSEBON

After considerable success in the Victorian market, Capsebon—a new anti-dandruff treatment from U.S.A.—is now being distributed throughout Australia.

An intensive national advertising campaign embracing TV, Press and Radio is due to commence on October 10.

The theme of the advertising which has proved so successful in Victoria is the jingle: "Dandruff's gone with Capsebon." National advertising will follow the same pattern.

Capsebon contains Cadmium Sulphide, and the manufacturer states that extensive clinical trials in America point to its being one of the most effective anti-dandruff agents available today.

Capsebon is manufactured by Sigma Co. Ltd., Melbourne, for ADCA (Associated Drug Companies of Australia Pty. Ltd.) under licence from Pitman-Moore Company, U.S.A.

Stocks are obtainable from your usual wholesaler.



SPECIAL CHRISTMAS PACKS FOR BEECHAM PRODUCTS

An eye-catching display can be easily and effectively contrived from the special Christmas packs produced for Beecham products this year.

Available now, the packs have been designed for Brylcreem and Silvikrin Shampoo, and feature such attractive motifs as season's greetings messages, Christmas choir boys, and the Brylcreem puppets, all in gay seasonal colours.

An attractive display can be obtained by placing four of the units in a line, each showing a different side. This will have particular appeal to the retailer, and be most attractive to the consumer.

Christmas presentations are the Brylcreem large tub pack and the Brylcreem tube carton. These have the same attractive design as the Home Dispenser, but the Brylcreem Large Tub pack is smaller than the Home Dispenser pack, and has top and bottom flaps. The tube carton is wrapped in a cellophane sleeve.

A special feature of the Silvikrin Shampoo bottle pack is the gold printing, giving the pack a distinctive Christmas appeal. The front has been die-cut in the shape of a bottle, and has an acetate-covered window.

Six sachets of Silvikrin Shampoo are included in another pack, with space for the sender's and receiver's names inside the front cover.

The Beecham Christmas packs all possess special consumer appeal, and although predominated by a Christmas atmosphere, each has clear brand identification. All are available separately under the usual Beecham parcel terms, or as a complete pack containing one dozen Brylcreem tubes plus one free, one dozen Brylcreem large tubs, plus one free, a half-dozen Silvikrin Shampoo, large bottles, and a dozen Silvikrin Shampoo Sachets (i.e., two booklets).



NEW FACTORY OF WARNER-LAMBERT AND RICHARD HUDNUT

At Villawood, New South Wales, new modern premises for Warner-Lambert Pty. Ltd., costing approximately £500,000, and covering an area of 93,000 sq. ft., were officially opened by the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, on September 9.

Warner-Lambert Pty. Ltd. is a subsidiary of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., Morris Plains, New Jersey, U.S.A., and manufactures ethical pharmaceuticals, proprietary medicines, hair beauty preparations and quality cosmetics. Mr. William B. Howard is Managing Director of the Australian company.

Established for many years in Riley Street, Surry Hills, Sydney, Warner-Lambert's rapidly increasing business and introduction of new products necessitated the construction of modern premises providing more economical handling methods, unrestricted process flow and ample space for future expansion. Many sites were inspected before the present location at Biloela Street, Villawood, was chosen.

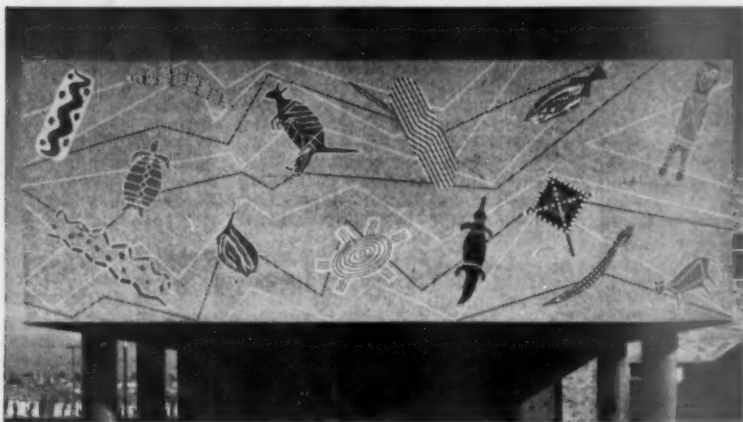
Preliminary design plans and models were prepared, and executives visited the parent organisation in America to finalise the design.

The accepted design provides for a two storey administrative block fronting Biloela Street, and behind this is the manufacturing and warehouse section. Connecting the two units is a structure housing the control laboratory and staff amenities. Provision has been made for future expansion.

The Administrative Block

The end wall of the administrative block, near the vestibule entrance, features a glass mosaic panel of Italian manufacture, measuring 47 ft. x 13 ft., depicting authentic aboriginal motifs. The opposite end wall is plastered to allow for future expansion.

Curtain walling with Pano-glass spandril infills are a feature of the front, as are also the mosaic clothed



A striking mosaic, 47 ft. by 13 ft., presenting authentic aboriginal art forming the whole of the eastern facade of the new factory of Warner-Lambert Pty. Ltd. The mosaic was authenticated by the Curator of Anthropology, Australian Museum, Sydney. It comprises 350,000 pieces of Italian glass, largest of which is $\frac{3}{4}$ in. square. The forms shown are taken from aboriginal totemic art found in every State of Australia.

New Factory of Warner-Lambert and Richard Hudnut



The new factory of Warner-Lambert and Richard Hudnut at Biloela Street, Villawood (N.S.W.)

free-standing columns. The roof is metal decking with gravel topped, bituminous felt. The spacious glass walled vestibule has a free-standing open tread of Queensland maple stairway leading to the first floor. Spandril panels are of polished plate glass with sand blasted motifs of aboriginal designs provided as a feature. A staff dining room with a modernly equipped kitchen at ground floor level covers an area of 2400 sq. ft. Folding curtains allow portions of the dining room to be sealed off for special group functions.

At first floor level, the executive offices are arranged along the front wall, and immediately to the rear of these is the general office covering 3000 sq. ft. of open floor area. Both on this and the ground floor, suspended ceilings have been used for decorative, acoustic and insulating purposes and to conceal air-conditioning ducts and service lines. The whole administrative block is air-conditioned.

The Manufacturing Block

This section of the project provides for 12,000 sq. ft. on each of two floors. It is built behind the office block

and has a facade of curtain walling, similar in nature to the office block. A parapet conceals the pitched roof over this section. Each floor has a clear span measuring 250 ft. x 50 ft.

The first floor contains the manufacturing area and plant room for air-conditioning equipment.

The ground floor houses the finishing area, maintenance shop and boiler room. The floor is covered with vinyl tiles and walls faced with ceramic tiles to 3 ft. 6 in. high and decorative vinyl plastic cloth above. Air-conditioning serves the administrative block, finishing area and control laboratory.

The Warehouse

The single storey warehouse behind the manufacturing block covers an area of 48,000 sq. ft., formed of bays measuring 80 ft. x 40 ft. Natural light is provided by south-light saw-tooth trusses.

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Automatic fire extinguishers are installed throughout the finishing, manufacturing and warehouse areas.

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The Australian JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, September 30, 1960

2940

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Butesin Picrate Ointment

For prompt, soothing relief from minor burns, scalds, abrasions, sunburn and minor lacerations, recommend Butesin Picrate Ointment.

This ointment relieves the intense pain of burns, etc., and acts as a soothing dressing, protecting the denuded area against infection from without while inhibiting existing infection.

Even for very painful burns, the anaesthetic value of Butesin Picrate Ointment is so pronounced that the stinging pain of the burn usually disappears within 15 to 20 minutes after application.

As a general purpose household antiseptic-analgesic, Butesin Picrate Ointment is extremely effective. Summer will increase the demand of B.P.O. Do you have adequate stocks?

Tincture of Metaphen

Metaphen is an ideal antiseptic for home use because it has a high bacterial power against the commoner infectious microbes.

It provides relief from insect bites and stings; and is of great value for treating cuts, lacerations and wounds. Metaphen is used extensively by the medical and dental professions because of the effectiveness of its deep penetration.

During the summer, and particularly at holiday time, the need for an effective household antiseptic increases. Metaphen is the antiseptic of choice for the minor casualties of the home.

Your Abbott representative or depot will tell you of the special buys available for both Butesin Picrate Ointment and Metaphen. Ask about the promotional aids to help increase your profits from these summer sellers.



Light apricot coloured bricks were used as facings. In all 500,000 bricks were used.

Landscaping and gardens will be a feature of this plant.

Six thousand cubic yards of excavation was carried out.

Approximately 2600 cu. yds. of concrete was used, as well as 330 tons of steel, 9400 sq. ft. of curtain walling and 10,000 sq. ft. of glass.

THE WHOLESALE DRUG CO. LTD.

Annual General Meeting

The annual general meeting of The Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd. was held at the company's offices on August 10. There was a good attendance of members, and the Chairman of Directors, Mr. C. G. Gostelow, presided at the meeting.

After members had stood in silence as a token of respect for a number of former members who had passed on, the Chairman moved the adoption of the Directors' Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Accounts. In doing so he indicated that the company had had a most successful year, and in fact had concluded its 50th year of operation. One of the company's directors, Mr. R. G. Bohun, had compiled a summary of the history of the company culled from minute books, contact with persons intimately connected with the company for many years and other sources, and this had been circulated to shareholders in brochure form. The progress of the company over recent years had been tremendous, so much so that it had outgrown its present premises, and the directors had plans for the building of a completely new modern warehouse on ground that had been acquired at a satisfactory price in close proximity to the city.

The branch warehouse at Chippendale, which had catered for the requirements of the former Chemco members, was operating satisfactorily, and the company's factory had been completely reorganised and established at Mascot.

The company's assistant general manager, Mr. N. R. Kelly, had visited the U.S.A. in the latter part of last year and gained a good deal of information which would assist in the establishment of the proposed new building. The company's general manager, Mr. R. E. Gostelow, was at the time of the annual meeting overseas studying methods of warehousing and would supplement Mr. Kelly's former visit.

Many problems had been encountered both by the board and management during the year, resulting in long hours of hard thinking and work. The Chairman paid tribute to the executive staff for their loyal co-operation and support in the past year of activities.

Mr. Mallam, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report, dealt with some of the financial figures, which were compared with those of the previous year, and he explained some of the alterations that had taken place in the various items in the balance sheet.

The motion for the adoption of the report was carried unanimously.

Messrs. C. G. Gostelow and D. Ramsay were re-elected to the board unopposed.

Messrs. Parsons, Anderson & Co. were re-elected auditors at a fee to be arranged after consultation with the directors.

Mr. E. C. Schofield, one of the founders of the company, was present by invitation, and gave some interesting sidelights on how the company originated and some amusing incidents of the early days of the company's history. It was gratifying to him as one of the founders to see the position which the company had attained in the wholesale drug distribution field on this, its 50th anniversary. He urged members to do everything within

their power to maintain the company and to develop it still further in their own interests.

Mr. N. R. Kelly, the assistant general manager, addressed the meeting and gave some information in regard to the company's affairs generally, and particularly in relation to the proposed new building, a model of which was exhibited for the information of shareholders present.

The meeting concluded on a happy note by the Chairman inviting those present to join him at supper.

Student Activities

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

By now you will be hearing forecasts that Congress 1961 in Tasmania will be the best yet. Perhaps at this stage it might be advisable to direct a few words to those new in the student movement on the meaning of Congress, just what is accomplished there, and why you should come. Those who have been interested in State Associations and NAPSAs for some time, but have not yet been to Congress, might also benefit from reading this.

Firstly, what is this Conference and Congress? To answer that question fully you will have to have participated in at least one Congress, preferably more. The whole affair occupies some 10 to 14 days, and is divided into two parts. The first week entails the Annual Meeting of the National Council and the Annual General Meeting. This is usually held some distance from the capital city in a camp where there are ample facilities such as mess hall and recreation room. The National Council meets during the day, and those who do not wish to observe the proceedings can find some pleasant pastime to while away the hours until night falls. This coming year at Kingston you will find the rolling surf only half a mile away.

In the evenings the informal gatherings are the beginnings of friendships which will last for years to come. It is here that one chats with fellow-students on similar grounds, all worries and pitfalls of the last academic year forgotten; the only thing that matters now is the element of careless abandon and the knowledge that here with you are other men and women who will accompany you in your future role as a master pharmacist. Yes, these are the gatherings that are long remembered in the minds of the "congressites." It is not the beautiful sights or the wonderful tours which make the deepest impression; it is the rounds of songs, the babble of talk, the swopping of ideas and jokes between sips at your favourite drink, which leave their mark on the student concerned. Here you find the true bonds which are knitted by a National Association; here you find the real evidence that a National Association is a living entity and not a mere name.

During the second week the contingent move to the capital city, where they are billeted among the students of the home State. Cocktail parties, official dinners and excursions are the order of the day for this week. Further acquaintances are made here, and the students have the opportunity of meeting the leaders of pharmacy in that particular State. The excursions are of great interest, usually embodying tours over manufacturing works, the University and the surrounding countryside and coast.

I suppose some of you will be saying, "But how can I afford this?" Well, the fees are very nominal indeed,

and generally do not exceed £8 for the first week, including meals. Not many holiday resorts can offer better prices than this. Of course, there is the question of transport for people travelling from other States; but in comparison with the ordinary holiday at a popular resort, what is spent in fares is more than saved on rent, meals and entertainment. Beside this, many of you can obtain concession fares from your University, and NAPSA is endeavouring to obtain a special concession to fly the entire contingent over from Melbourne on Tuesday morning, January 3. Besides this, think of what it would cost you if you decided to see Australia later in life, and compare it with the price stated and the fact that you will have up to 100 tourists with whom to share your fun if you attend the Annual Conference and Congress.

This is an opportunity which you cannot afford to miss. If you do not believe what I have said here, ask any of the "congressites" in your student organisation, and you are sure to receive the same answer. It has been said that "once a congressite always a congressite," and this is a remarkable fact. Students who have attended congresses against their wishes have come out with new vigour, and invariably have been among the first to tender their application for the next one.

I have tried in words to give you some idea of just what makes the Annual Conference and Congress. If I have not succeeded, then it is only because I cannot put into words what I feel. Moreover, you can only appreciate the way I have written by experiencing a Congress yourself. I cannot impress upon you sufficiently the importance of attending Congress. To obtain the most out of any profession or organisation one must enter fully and wholeheartedly into every possible aspect of its life. The more a person puts into his profession the more he will reap from the harvest.

Remember, Congress 1961 is a MUST for you!!!!

—Trevor Cichero, National Publicity Officer,
N.A.P.S.A.

ADELAIDE PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The site chosen for our annual picnic was Silver Lake, a picturesque spot in the Adelaide Hills. The weather, although a little threatening, was ideal for the sport of the day.

The football match between the Qualifeds and Students was played at Mylor Oval nearby, due to the unsatisfactory condition of the Silver Lake oval. After a day of good play, the Qualifeds, captained by Roger Helier, won the match against the Students, who were captained by final year student Lou Ravesi. At the end of the match the players showed their appreciation of the umpire, Murray Ducker, who was the cleanest man leaving the field, by rolling him in the mud, a gesture appreciated by all, and the game ended in good spirits.

Another interesting event was introduced this year by the students, who challenged the Qualifeds in a new field of sport, namely baseball. This match was played at the Silver Lake oval, where there was "mud . . . mud . . . glorious mud," but this did not deter the enthusiasm of the players. The game was declared a draw, so this will no doubt create an annual challenge date.

In the evening, picnickers enjoyed a barbecue tea and later danced to records. Everyone had a "mighty" time, and made the most of our last social "fling" before the exams.

QUEENSLAND PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Very little to report this month, as examinations, both final and other years, are fast approaching, and inevitably our student social functions must come to a temporary standstill. For a change, most Queensland phar-

macy students are studying, and things have been very quiet with our usual mad mob.

However, since the formation of Q.P.S.A. and the dissolution of Q.P.S.S. some time ago, the new Council has been in fine form, and although there was a great deal to be done, as there inevitably is in the formation of any new society, progress has been very satisfactory. With things being organised in our usual style (haphazard), the first big event under the new regime was the annual football match, in which College students played the University Pharmacy crowd. This proved to be one of the most popular social events of the year, notable chiefly for the amazing performances of some of the College team. It was unforgettable to see them with bulging eyes, heaving chests and dragging tongues after about ten minutes' play; these same fellows who, in perfect condition, were a few years ago leading school teams in all sorts of strenuous sport. Next year, however, things will be different, as it has been decided to double the dose of amphetamine sulph. taken by each player.

After the football match, all proceeded to the barbecue near the banks of the river, where the pharmacy students proceeded to enjoy the evening in their own inimitable way, the usual effects of which were noted at college next morning.

Next item on the programme was contributed by the University crowd, who organised a boat trip up the river to Mandalay, where a dance was held. A ceremonial drowning of Q.P.S.S. was planned, but in the drowning of just about everything else this was overlooked. Highlights of the trip home were vocal items by several of our members, who surprised many with this unexpected talent.

An end-of-term fling was held at one of our old hang-outs—next to the Morgue, and it was some fling. Fortunately the fortnight's vacation followed this, as everyone had forgotten about it by the time they returned to College, which was just as well.

Third term is now in full swing, and College is a different place. Everything is quiet, and most people are in deadly earnest (with the exception of certain final year fellows, who are carrying on as usual). At present that horrible pre-guillotine atmosphere prevails, but it won't be long before it's all over (actually not nearly long enough), then heigh-ho for the gay old life again.

—Margaret Mary White, L.P.O.

NEW CHIEF FOR C.S.I.R.O. DIVISION OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

The Minister in Charge of C.S.I.R.O. (Dr. the Hon. D. A. Cameron) announced on August 29 that Dr. S. D. Hamann has accepted by invitation the appointment of chief of the C.S.I.R.O. Division of Physical Chemistry at Fishermen's Bend, Victoria. He succeeds Dr. K. L. Sutherland, who resigned to be Director of Research for the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.

Dr. Hamann was born in Christchurch, New Zealand, in 1921. He graduated M.Sc. with first-class honours from Canterbury College, having specialised in chemistry and physics.

He spent over four years in the Royal New Zealand Navy, being engaged almost continuously for three years in operational and technical research on radar.

At the conclusion of the war, Dr. Hamann studied at the University of Manchester, and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1950.

He then returned to Australia and immediately joined the C.S.I.R.O. High Pressure Laboratory in the Chemical Engineering Department of the University of Sydney. He has been in charge of this laboratory since 1952.

Dr. Hamann has been invited on a number of occasions to attend international conferences overseas, and has represented Australia at meetings of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry in Zurich (1955) and Munich (1959).

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(12 bottles for the price of 10.)

We have attractive new posters for window display as well as leaflets for distribution, and these will be made available to you on your request. Polycitrin will be continuously advertised all over the Commonwealth.

We trust that our bonus issue will greatly promote the sales of this new preparation, and wish to thank you in advance for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREWS LABORATORIES PTY. LTD.



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SHOP TO LET, on lease, suitable for Chemist. Situated on busy main road in fast-growing Hobart suburb. Present population approx. 10,000, with only one Chemist in the District. Doctor's surgery to let at the same premises. Replies to "No. 20960," c/o "A.J.P." Office, 18 Saint Francis St., Melbourne.

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Pharmacist (Inspection) Grade I (£1730-£1950)

DUTIES: Inspections under the Pharmaceutical Benefits provision of the National Health Act and under the Therapeutic Substances Act.

QUALIFICATIONS: Registered Pharmacist within the Commonwealth with detailed knowledge of the Act and Regulations governing the practice of pharmacy. Administrative experience desirable.

APPLICATIONS TO: The Commonwealth Director of Health, MELBOURNE, VIC., by 14/10/60.

PUBLIC SERVICE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Applications for the position set out hereunder will be received by the Public Service Commissioner, 31 Flinders Street, Adelaide.

Applicants should state full names, address, date of birth, marital status, academic qualifications, practical experience, and give particulars of war service (if any). Copies only of testimonials should be submitted with the application.

The appointee may be required to contribute to the Government Superannuation Fund.

Hospitals Department
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Part-time of short term appointments may be considered.

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UNITED NATIONS WEEK AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

United Nations Week, 1960, will be commemorated throughout Australia and in all member nations during the week commencing Monday, October 24, and will mark the fifteenth anniversary of the coming into force of the United Nations Charter.

The signing of the Charter and the establishment of the United Nations organisation represented the beginning of the greatest effort by the peoples of the world to be rid of war and to build together a better way of life.

Despite the adversities, the disappointments and the sometimes alarming headlines, the United Nations has been at work day after day through all these years as a family of nations and has achieved many new forms of peaceful international co-operation. It has brought a better chance in life, through better health services and better training, to millions of men, women and children throughout the world.

This year, World Refugees Year has been a unique United Nations undertaking supported by over 70 member nations, including Australia. The success of this first world-wide, co-operative effort to help the less fortunate has been materially assisted by voluntary organisations and individuals in these member countries.

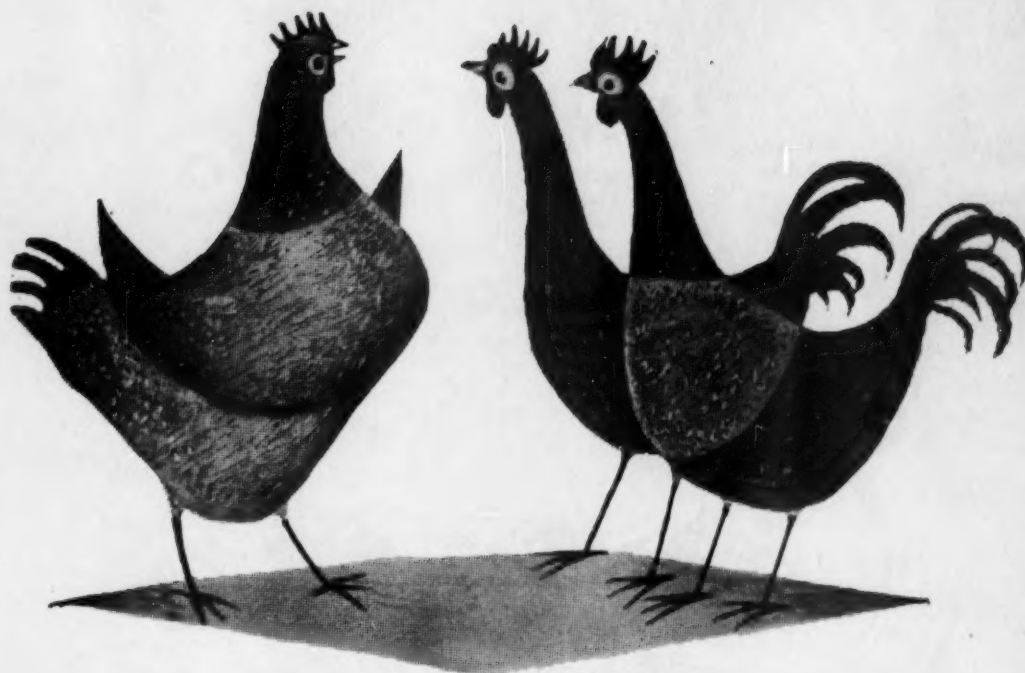
Specialised agencies of the United Nations—the World Health Organisation (W.H.O.) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (F.A.O.)—operate public health and agricultural development programmes never before undertaken on a world scale. Now they are combining their resources and seeking world support for the five-year Freedom From Hunger Campaign launched this year.

Universal Children's Day was introduced by a special resolution of the United Nations General Assembly (1954) to draw attention to the fact that six hundred million of the world's children are still hungry children. Many of them have been born and lived all their lives in refugee camps. These hungry children must be fed. They must be given a future. Through Universal Children's Day, adults everywhere are reminded of their responsibilities to these children. In Australia, Wednesday, October 26, will be Universal Children's Day, 1960.

Last year, around the world, fourteen million U.N.I.C.E.F. greeting cards were sold to help finance the United Nations Children's Fund (U.N.I.C.E.F.), which brings health services and urgently needed food supplies to children and their mothers in 106 countries and territories. Last year's sale of U.N.I.C.E.F. cards provided sufficient funds to protect six million children against malaria for a year . . . or enough vaccine to immunise seventy-five million children against tuberculosis.

In its first fifteen years the United Nations has already become part of the fabric of international life into which it is slowly weaving a new pattern of human solidarity. Its membership is increasing. The fifty-one original members have grown to ninety-seven by the recent admission of new members, almost all of whom are new African States.

The world's population is growing at a fantastic speed. The United Nations has an ever-growing task to keep pace with the world's developing needs in all aspects of life, and to bind nations together in peace through the challenge of progress against hunger, ignorance and distrust.



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FINE
PHARMACEUTICALS

Commonwealth and State News

COMMONWEALTH

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES

The Minister for Defence, the Honourable A. G. Townley, has announced the appointment of Brigadier A. J. Clyne, C.B.E., as Director-General of Army Medical Services with the temporary rank of Major-General. He succeeds Major-General W. D. Refshauge, C.B.E., who was recently appointed Commonwealth Director-General of Health.

Major-General Clyne was born in Melbourne in 1907, and in 1925 became apprenticed to the late T. E. Turner, chemist, of Auburn, Victoria, and lecturer in Materia Medica at the Victorian College of Pharmacy, who was an uncle by marriage. At the same time he started a B.Sc. course at the Melbourne University. In 1927 he graduated B.Sc. with honours, and was three times an exhibitionist in Zoology.

In 1929 he passed the final examination of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. In the same year he commenced the second year of the medical course at Melbourne University. In 1929 he and Mr. Alan H. Mansell were the first two pharmacists to qualify by examination for the Fellowship of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.

In 1932 he graduated M.B., B.S., winning the Keith Levi Memorial Scholarship in Medicine and the Jamieson Prize in Clinical Medicine. In the same year he transferred from Melbourne University Rifles to RAAMC as captain.

The year 1933 saw him as Resident Medical Officer at the Melbourne Hospital. In 1934 he resigned from

RAAMC and accepted a permanent commission in RAMC. He left for England in March of that year.

The years from 1935 to 1938 were occupied by various postings in India, including Ranikhet North-West Frontier and Bareilly. Whilst there he commenced to specialise in surgery, and became Surgical Specialist, Meerut District. Whilst in India, in 1935, he married Miss Decima Ford, of Melbourne, at Lucknow. He returned to Australia on leave in 1936 and again in 1938.

In India, when the 1939-45 war began, he occupied various staff appointments, including Staff Captain, Deputy Assistant Director Medical Services and Assistant Director Medical Services successively at Secunderabad with 4 Indian Division at Poona (Headquarters Southern Command) and Simla and Delhi at General Headquarters.

In 1943 he commanded the 13 Indian Casualty Clearing Station as part of 14 Army at Ledo Road, North Assam, and North Burma, where activity included handling of casualties from the Battles of Kohima, Imphal and Tiddim Road (Chin Hills).

He returned to India in 1944 to command military hospitals at Bombay and then at Delhi.

After the war he returned to England and undertook further post-graduate study in surgery, including senior courses at RAMC College, Millbank, Westminster Hospital and Guy's Hospital. He received the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1949.



Major-General A. J. Clyne

He was in Malaya during anti-terrorist operations from 1950 until 1956 as Consulting Surgeon Far East Land Forces, and as Honorary Surgical Consultant to Singapore General Hospital. He also acted as an Examiner in Surgery at the University of Malaya. He was made a Commander of the British Empire in 1954. He visited Japan and Korea in 1952, being temporarily attached to Headquarters British Forces in Japan as surgical consultant.

He was awarded the Alexander Medal and Prize for work on missile wounds in 1953.

From 1956 to 1958 he was Consulting Surgeon to the British Army of the Rhine, at Rheindahlen, Germany, and from 1959 to 1960 in a similar post in Cyprus, for Middle East Land Forces.

Major-General Clyne returned to Australia as Deputy Director-General of Medical Services (Army) in July, 1960.

H. W. WOODS SCHOLARSHIP, 1960

The H. W. Woods Scholarship, 1960, has been won by Mr. John Jaye Ashley, of Ryde, New South Wales.

The Executive of the Pharmaceutical Association, which is responsible for the awarding and administration of this Scholarship, announced that the decision made in favour of Mr. Ashley was unanimous.

Mr. Ashley was apprenticed to pharmacy in 1952, and completed his course at the University of Sydney, winning a number of credits and distinctions. He qualified in February, 1955, after which he became a Teaching Fellow in Pharmacy in the University of Sydney.

From 1956-58 he was a Science Student and part-time Demonstrate in Pharmacy. He graduated Bachelor of Science in 1959, having gained a distinction in Chemistry II, credits in Zoology I, Biochemistry I, Biochemistry II and Pharmaceutical Science and the Analysis of Foods and Drugs. He was awarded the William Joseph Collett Shoppee Memorial Prize for Pharmaceutical Science in his third year.



Mr. J. J. Ashley

In 1959 Mr. Ashley was a Senior Teaching Fellow in the University of Sydney, and passed his Master of Science Qualifying Examination. In 1960 he was appointed Senior Tutor-Demonstrator in Pharmacy, and during this year is preparing a thesis for his Master's Degree.

He is the author of "A Review of Water-in-Oil Emulsion Bases," published in the "A.J.P." in 1955, and, in co-operation with B. T. Brown, G. T. Okita and S. E. Wright, had a paper, "The Metabolites of Cardiac Glycosides in Human Urine," published in the "Journal of Biology and Chemistry" in 1958.

The project presented by Mr. Ashley for the Scholarship is to spend two to three years at the Pharmacy School, University of California, and, in addition to teaching duties which he will carry out there, he proposes to undertake the necessary work to enter for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighthouse, 'phone B 8407.

Mr. J. D. K. Barnett, of Ipswich, has purchased Mrs. Jay's pharmacy at Annerley Road, Dutton Park.

Mr. T. J. Yule is now proprietor of the pharmacy at Stafford Road, Stafford West.

RETURNED FROM OVERSEAS

Two Queensland pharmacists who returned recently from overseas trips were:

Mr. Neville Gaha, who has been away from Queensland for nearly five years. After spending several weeks in his home town at Mt. Morgan, he is going to Sydney, where he proposes to engage in pharmacy work.

Mr. Don Mullen, of Windsor, recently returned to Brisbane after nearly two years overseas.

WEDDING

A wedding of pharmaceutical interest, which took place on August 27, was that of Miss Narelle Carter, of St. Lucia, who was married to Mr. Kenneth Peters, of Northgate, in St. Andrew's Church of England, Lutwyche.

Like the bride and bridegroom, their attendants, Miss Loretta Lightfoot and Mr. Keith Shaw, are also pharmacists.

GOLF

The last outing of the Queensland Chemists' Golf Club was enjoyed at Virginia on September 4. The following were the prize winners for the day:

A Grade: F. Stanfield.
B Grade: J. McSweeney.
C Grade: L. O'Brien.
Four-Ball: Miss V. Pidgeon and G. Kemp.
Associates: Miss M. Gordon.
Nearest the Pin: J. McSweeney.

CHEMISTS' BOWLING CLUB

Five rinks visited Tarragindi on September 11, the scores for the day being—

	Chemists	Tarra- gindi
Belford, Brown, Waldron, Roush . . .	26	22
Fitzsimmons, Nolan, McGuire, Wiley . . .	20	21
Kelly, Gillies, Wilson, Hall	25	27
Barnes, Allison, Vance, Ward	19	30
Garozzo, Barnett, Lenehan, Mowat . . .	16	27
	106	127

On September 18, a further five rinks visited the Gay-

thorne Club. This time they were more successful, and were the winners on the day's play, the scores being:—

	Chemists	Gay- thorne
Garozza, Barnett, Brown, Ward	33	19
Goodrom, Proudfoot, Lenehan, Waldron	30	23
Allison, McPherson, Hyslop, Roush . .	32	30
Gillies, Barnes, Fitzsimmons, Mowat .	23	25
McDermott, Richardson, Coker, Wiley .	20	26
	138	123

Interstate Matches

The sixth interstate Chemists' Carnival commenced in Brisbane on September 25. Play was arranged on the following greens:—

Monday, 25th: Beenleigh.
Tuesday, 27th: Ipswich.
Wednesday, 28th: Bramble Bay.
Thursday, 29th: Tarragindi.
Friday, 30th: Gaythorne.

The carnival concluded with the presentation of trophies on the evening of September 30 at the Gaythorne club.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale's Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, on September 8, at 8.15 p.m.

Attendance: Mr. G. R. Wells (President), Misses G. Elliot, E. Chalmers, Messrs. F. M. Woods, R. V. S. Martin, R. S. F. Greig, I. M. Young, J. E. McCaskie, A. M. Grant-Taylor, B. Gainford.

Correspondence: To Mr. S. B. Watkins, extending invitation to be guest speaker at the annual meeting on September 20.—The Secretary reported that Mr. Watkins telephoned to say he would be delighted to be guest speaker, but unfortunately he could not attend on September 20. However, he could do so on September 27. After discussion with the President, it was agreed that the annual meeting be put back to September 27.

To Professor S. E. Wright, advising that the Council and Executive Officers of Section "O" are of the opinion that it would be advisable for him to come to Brisbane at a time suitable to himself for discussion with the ANZAAS people concerning the May, 1961, meeting in Brisbane.

To Mr. L. A. Stevens, conveying the Council's regrets on learning of his illness, and extending the Council's good wishes for early restoration to health and strength.—Reply expressing thanks for kind wishes, and stating he is now back at work and trying to pick up some lost weight.

From Rockhampton Pharmaceutical Discussion Group, inquiring if the Council would investigate the possibility of the Society introducing a badge for its members.

Miss Elliot mentioned that the Women Pharmacists have a badge which was quite suitable to be worn by men or women pharmacists.

Mr. Greig said this matter had been discussed by the Council previously. It was brought forward at a general

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Many teaching hospitals have abandoned bathing new-born babies in favour of Hexachlorophene application to the skin.

Ref: M.J.A. Oct. 31, 1959, P.633

B.M.J. Jan. 30, 1960, P.315

Hexachlorophene is a most effective inhibitor of gram positive organisms.

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QUEENSLAND—Continued

meeting, and the opinion forthcoming from that meeting was that a badge was not desired by the majority of members. Mr. Greig said most members had quite a collection of various badges, and if the Society produced one it would be just another badge to add to the collection. Furthermore, as Miss Elliot had said, the women pharmacists have a badge which could suitably be worn by men or women pharmacists. It was resolved that these facts be passed on to the Rockhampton Discussion Group.

From Pharmaceutical Association, forwarding copy of letter from the Director-General of Health, Canberra, concerning the hydrolysis of calcium acetyl salicylate in Mist. Calcium Acetyl Salicylate A.P.F.—The Secretary reported that this information had been passed on to the members of the A.P.F. sub-committee.

From a country member, inquiring if it would be possible to procure the full amendments to the Poisons Regulations of 1958.—It was reported that copies of the Poisons Regulations with amendments to date are available from the Government Printing Office at a cost of 7/6, plus postage. It was pointed out also that copies of the Technical Bulletin and the Professional and Ethical Bulletin had made reference to the amendment to the 1958 Poison Regulations from time to time.

New Members Elected.—

Full Members: Mrs. A. M. Neumann, Ipswich; Miss D. M. Biggs, Moorooka; Mr. N. V. Hellen, Henry Francis Pharmacy, Valley.

Associate Member: Mr. J. Jacovos.

Christmas Function.—Mr. Gainford reported that he had made a tentative booking at the Q.L.T.A. Club House at Milton for Tuesday, November 24, for the Christmas Dinner Dance.—Members said this date was quite suitable. It was suggested that cocktails be served at 7.30 with dinner to follow at 8 p.m. It was agreed that nearer the time further consideration would be given to details in connection with this function.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Martin reported on matters which had come before the Board during the month.

Section "O."—Mr. Gainford reported that the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. had appointed Professor Wright as Vice-President of Section "O."

He said the first circular in connection with the A.N.Z.A.A.S. conference in Brisbane in May next had now come to hand. Members of the Council said they felt it would be advisable to have copies of these sent to country zones in the hope of creating interest amongst country members.

Mr. Wells said they were hoping that Professor Wright would be able to come to Brisbane shortly to have discussion with the A.N.Z.A.A.S. people here and also with Mr. Gainford in connection with the Section "O" meeting. Nearer the time consideration would have to be given as to ways and means of entertaining the visitors.

Mr. Greig said when the last meeting was held in Brisbane in 1951 it dovetailed in with the Pharmaceutical Conference. As regards the forthcoming A.N.Z.A.A.S. meeting, probably a reception on a week night would be necessary and possibly a trip or excursion on a Sunday.

Mr. Greig said a suggestion which might be given consideration was the question of having a night symposium with a view to allowing the local pharmacists to attend. He said one held at the Dunedin meeting he attended had proved very successful.

Mr. Gainford said he was also wondering about accommodation for the visitors. In an earlier letter from Mr. F. C. Kent he had estimated that approximately seventy would be attending. After discussion, it was agreed that Mr. Gainford should have discussion with

the local A.N.Z.A.A.S. Secretary on this point and possibly reserve tentative accommodation.

Liaison Meeting.—Mr. Wells said all members of the Council had received the minutes of the Liaison Meeting. He said the Guild was going into the question of wages to be paid students working in vocational periods and for the fourth year practical training course.

Visit to Toowoomba.—Mr. Wells reported that since Mr. Mellick's visit to the north a suggestion had been raised that members of the Council should visit Toowoomba. This was a large area, and possibly the members of it, together with Society members covered by the Guild Zone, could be invited to such a meeting. He had discussed this proposal with Mr. Cooney and Mr. Baker when they were in Brisbane for the recent annual meeting of the Guild, and they had suggested Saturday, October 8. Mr. Wells said he had discussed this proposal with Mr. Mellick, and the date was suitable for him. He wondered if other members of the Council could also join in.

Quite a number said they would be willing to make the trip to Toowoomba on the date suggested, and after discussion it was agreed that the Secretary should contact Mr. Cooney and Mr. Baker, so that a meeting room could be procured and supper arrangements undertaken. The Secretary would communicate with each person direct, extending invitation to attend the meeting.

B.M.A. Annual Meeting.—Mr. Wells reported that he was pleased to represent the Society at the annual meeting of the B.M.A., when Dr. P. A. Earnshaw, of Brisbane, was elected President for the ensuing year.

Appreciation.—Mr. Young said he would like to thank the members of the Council on behalf of his father and himself for their good wishes for his father's restoration to health and strength. He was very pleased to report that his father had left hospital and was convalescing at home.

The meeting closed at 10.45 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale Chambers, Brisbane, on September 1, at 7.45 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. C. A. Nichol (President), Messrs. A. W. Eberhardt, W. E. Martin, W. A. Lenehan, F. H. Phillips, A. B. Chater, A. Bell, R. M. Ward, H. Darrouzet, A. M. McFarlane, and the Secretary.

Office-bearers for the ensuing year: The Secretary reported that nominations had been received in favour of:

President: Mr. C. A. Nichol.

Vice-President: Mr. A. W. Eberhardt.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. A. Bell.

There being no other nominations, these office-bearers were duly elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. Nichol, on behalf of Mr. Eberhardt, Mr. Bell and himself, thanked the Committee for the confidence they had placed in them. He personally thought that sometimes one could stay in a position too long; but with the good will of the members of the Committee and the other executive officers he would be happy to carry on for another year.

Federal Delegate.—Mr. W. E. Martin was re-elected unopposed.

Second Delegate: Mr. Martin moved that the President be the second delegate; seconded by Mr. Chater. There being no other nomination, the President was elected to this position for the ensuing year.

QUEENSLAND—Continued

Appointment of Sub-Committees: It was resolved that the appointment of sub-committee for the ensuing year be left in the hands of the President.

New Members Elected.—Mr. J. D. K. Barnett, Dutton Park; Torbreck Day and Night Pharmacy, Highgate Hill; and Mr. T. J. Yule, Stafford West.

Correspondence.—To Federal Secretary—(1) Forwarding remits for the Federal Council agenda; (2) stating this branch for some time has been negotiating with the Medical Benefits Fund for an increase in the commission. Forwarding for the advice of Federal Office copies of correspondence which over some months has passed concerning this question between the Medical Benefits Fund and the Guild; (3) forwarding comments received from the Darling Downs Zone respecting the alphabetical order not being strictly adhered to in the N.H.S. list. The zone is also concerned with the growing extent of "backyard" basic price items which are not available through regular wholesale houses. The zone also requested that the Guild Federally should consider margins of profit being clarified as to the present and future policy, and that the Guild should accept not under 33 1-3 per cent. on cost, plus dispensing fee.—Reply stating the matters mentioned will be discussed with officials at Canberra in due course and the Branch will be advised.

To Mr. K. J. Allison, Medical Benefits Fund of Australia, re the intention of the fund to discontinue the present Tables C and D after December 31 next. Asking if this information could be made available to all pharmacists in business, as it is felt it would be most helpful.—Reply stating he intends temporarily to defer any advice to chemists, as there is a special meeting to be held shortly to consider changes in contribution rates for the present Tables C and D and the ultimate disposal of those particular tables.

To Mr. F. V. Kunze, Secretary, Ipswich and West Moreton Zone, stating that a remit recommending that the Commonwealth Department of Health be requested in future to adopt the same system of acknowledgment of receipt in the case of N.H.S. and P.M.S. prescriptions, as the P.M.G. Department has been passed on to the Federal Secretary for consideration at the forthcoming Federal Council meeting.

To Mr. N. E. Edmiston, Secretary, North Coast Zone, advising that the zone's proposal that prices be not included in doctor's prescribing list has been forwarded as a remit for consideration by the Federal Council.

To Mr. W. A. Duffield, Chairman of the Northern Zone, advising that the items forwarded respecting the National Health Scheme have been forwarded to Federal Office for consideration at the forthcoming Federal Council meeting.

To Mr. S. F. Baker, Secretary, Darling Downs Zone, advising that points mentioned have been passed on to the Guild Federal Secretary, and his advice is awaited.

From Federal Secretary, forwarding copy of letter sent to all Guild members respecting large and standard pack pricing.

From Guild Merchandising Section—(1) Forwarding sample of Christmas wrapping paper; (2) report of annual meeting of Trade and Commerce conference. Mr. Nichol reported that Mr. Ross intended to move in the direction of the over-printed paper for everyday use.

From Chamber of Commerce, seeking the name of the Guild's representative for the coming year. Resolved that Mr. Delahunty be reappointed.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Martin reported on the correspondence he had received during the month from the Public Relations Secretariat.

Pricing—Retail.—Mr. McFarlane reported that the

next edition of the Retail List will be available on October 5.

Meeting Convened by Guild.—Mr. Darrouzet stated that the members of the Lutwyche After Hours Services had met during the previous evening. The members felt that there were many matters that should be discussed by all the executives of After Hours Services and Day and Night Pharmacies. Matters such as standardisation of working conditions, wages, etc. There should be agreement on the after hours fees, and possibly many other matters that could come up for discussion. As a result Mr. Darrouzet said he had been asked to inquire whether the Guild Committee would sponsor such a meeting.

Mr. Nichol said he felt such a meeting could do a lot of good. Would it be the wish of those concerned for the Guild to convene such a meeting?

Mr. Darrouzet said the Lutwyche After Hours Pharmacy preferred the State Branch Committee to convene the meeting, chaired by the State President.

Mr. Nichol said he wanted to be sure if the Committee was in favour of the Committee arranging such a meeting. Mr. Bell said it was the Guild's place to sponsor such a meeting. After discussion, it was agreed that the Guild sponsor the meeting, and an invitation be extended to all After Hours Services and Day and Night Pharmacies wherever they may be throughout the State. It was agreed that the meeting take place on Tuesday, October 11, and each After Hours Service and Day and Night Pharmacy be invited to send two representatives.

Ethical.—Mr. Chater reported that he now had most of the matter correlated for the new edition of the tablet list. However, before proceeding any further with the publishing of this list he had discussed the whole matter with the President. In view of the statement in the press that there is to be an enlargement in the N.H.S. formulary in the near future, they both felt that it would be unwise to proceed with the printing of the new edition until it was known what additions would be made to the N.H.S. formulary. Further, as most of the States were now standardised in their fees, they were of the opinion that it might be possible to bring out the tablet list under Federal control.

Mr. Nichol endorsed Mr. Chater's views, and said he was loath to have the new edition of the tablet list printed if, in the long run, it was not necessary.

After discussion, Mr. Lenehan moved that, on the facts as submitted by Mr. Chater, the printing of the tablet list be deferred for the time being. Seconded by Mr. Chater. Carried.

Members suggested that as Mr. Chater would be attending a Pricing Conference within the next week he could possibly raise the question of publication of the tablet list Federally.

Another point raised by Mr. Chater concerned the minimum number price to start with for each tablet listed. Mr. Nichol said he felt this should be left to the special Committee handling the tablet publication.

Consideration was given to the items listed on the agenda for the Pricing Officers' Conference in Melbourne during September, and Mr. Chater was given the Committee's views on the various items on the agenda.

Merchandising and Publicity.—Mr. Nichol reported that Mr. Delahunty was away on a brief holiday. He said that by now all members would have received advice concerning the advertisements appearing in September, and everyone would have received two advertising pulls announcing that tax cards were available at the pharmacy.

Mr. Chater said he thought that next year advice that tax cards were available from the pharmacist should be announced in June.

Mr. Nichol said in future the advertising agency would be distributing the material to members in proper cylin-



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QUEENSLAND—Continued

ders. This would ensure the material arriving in good order for display in pharmacies.

Mr. Nichol advised that the October promotion would be a Baby Month.

Mr. Ward said it would be an advantage if the pulls could be circulated by the advertising agency somewhat earlier than they had been received, so that everyone would be well aware in good time concerning the coming month's promotion.

Liaison Meeting.—Mr. Nichol reported that a meeting of this Committee was held on August 15. A report of that meeting was available for each Committee member.

Letter of Thanks to Mr. Ross.—Mr. Nichol said it was very good of Mr. Ross to make his time and services available to address the annual meeting. His address was an interesting one, and he felt the thanks of this Committee should be conveyed to him. Other members of the Committee agreed with this suggestion, and it was agreed that the Secretary forward a letter of thanks to Mr. Ross.

Advice from Industrial Advocate.—Mr. Nichol reported that Mr. Coneybeer had prepared material in relation to wages, particularly applying to university pharmacy students working in vacation, and in their twelve months' practical period. Mr. Nichol said he thought it would be advisable if the executive considered this and had further discussion with Mr. Coneybeer, then report back.

Stripe Toothpaste.—Mr. Nichol reported that he had made a number of phone calls to Melbourne concerning this line, and particularly the action of carriers who were leaving parcels of toothpaste at pharmacies without chemists having ordered same. Finally, he had asked the manager of Rexona to instruct his carriers to ask the chemist if he wanted the stock, and if he did not the carrier was to take it away with him. This information was being passed on to members. The decision rested with each one as to whether or not he kept the stock.

Heinz Baby Competition.—Mr. Nichol said the Guild was opposed to members being asked to hand out forms for the Heinz Baby Competition, and they were being advised accordingly by a circular to that effect.

The meeting closed at 10.45 p.m.

NEW APPROACH TO MOSQUITO PROBLEM

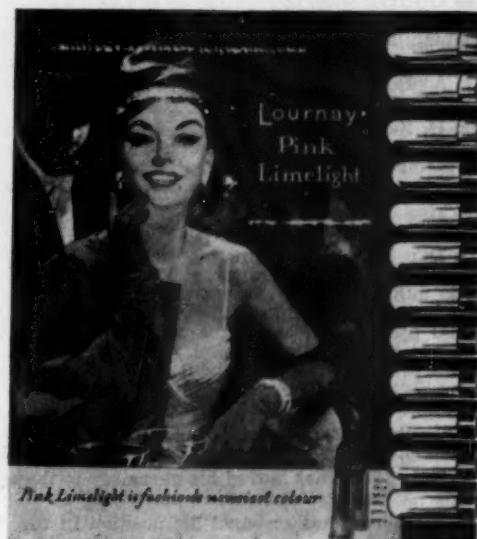
It is reported by *Manufacturing Chemist*, June 1960, that

"Experiments by the World Health Organisation to eradicate mosquitoes in the south-west Pacific have followed a discovery made by Australian and New Zealand medical scientists.

A United Nations expert, Mr. J. W. Wright, said in Sydney that the discovery had opened a promising new line of attack against mosquitoes carrying the disease of elephantiasis. The discovery was made by an Australian, Dr. Collis, and a New Zealander, Dr. Marshall Laird, while working in Malaya. They have found a water fungus which has the effect of arresting the life cycle of certain types of mosquitoes. Field trials on a group of three atolls near New Zealand have given extremely promising results.

Mr. Wright said the fungus grew and spread and, while establishing itself, attached to the larvae of mosquitoes and killed them off. This offered an answer to the problem of the mosquito developing its own resistance to present insecticides. Success against the mosquito would remove the threat of malaria from 500 million people and help to prevent tens of millions of illnesses each year."

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

The President of the Pharmacy Board, Mr. D. C. Hill, spent his annual holiday motoring in the A.C.T. and Australian Alps area. Mrs. G. Allison acted as manageress during his absence.

Mr. K. S. Porter, Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Association, visited Melbourne early this month on official business. Mrs. Jeanette Kane (nee Thomas) acted as manageress during his absence.

Mr. D. Cacas was one of the unfortunate Australians in the Olympic team in Rome to be stricken with gastric trouble just prior to his event. He went down to the Rumanian, M. Schultz.

Mrs. E. Cain (nee Lokan) acted as manageress of F.S.M.A., Beulah Park (Mr. W. Huber), for three weeks early in September.

Mr. H. Salman relieved Mr. N. Jolly, of Hyde Park, for a fortnight at the end of August and the beginning of September.

Mr. Bruce Thompson writes from Florida, U.S.A., of embarking on September 7 from New York on the "Queen Elizabeth" for Europe "and work once more."

Mr. Don Brown spent this month in Adelaide on exchange with Mr. Clyde Trotter, of Marsden. He has been able to move from his caravan into an old, well-established house with a fine garden. Up to date his most unusual prescription called for one gallon of Lot. Pot. Sulphurat and 7 gallons of Sol. Gentian Violet—all in aid of a prize bull! Asked about his territory, he gave, "From Wyndham in W.A. to Mt. Isa in Queensland!" Already he is an avid Territorian.

Mr. L. Bajev is now managing Runiges Pharmacy in Grenfell Street, on the corner of the Adelaide Arcade.

Mr. E. L. Miller has moved his pharmacy to the opposite side of Kensington Road, in Norwood.

Mr. McMordie has resigned his position in the Pharmacy Department of the Royal Adelaide Hospital to take up relieving duties. He spent part of September with Mr. and Mrs. B. Lawton, of Woodside.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Hutchins spent their annual holiday break in Adelaide during September. Their pharmacy in Kew, Melbourne, needs a couple of carboys, but Adelaide and the Barossa Valley failed to fill the want. All is going well in the pharmacy and in municipal and other public works.

Mr. H. G. Collyer spent the month of September as manager for Mrs. M. Marshman, of Woodville, and for Mr. J. Measday, of Brooklyn Park.

Mr. J. Physick, of Hove, took a sea trip to Cairns in the middle of the month. His son, Toney, acted as locum for the three weeks involved. In previous weeks he had been managing for Mr. E. Carlier (Mrs. E. M. Twer), of Glen Osmond; Mr. M. Brady, jnr. (Friendly Society, Mt. Gambier); Mr. Rex Daniel, of Blackwood; Mr. J. Schultz (Stevens Pharmacy, Adelaide Arcade, City), and Mr. D. Trevelyan, of Barmera.

Mr. A. C. Holloway acted as relieving manager for Mr. R. C. Parker, of Hindmarsh, during most of this month.

Mr. G. Goldsark has been assisting Messrs. Palmer & Palmer, of Naracoorte.

Mr. I. Fitzgerald is now recorded as manager for Twer & Twer at 7 West Beach Road, West Beach.

Mr. D. King acted as reliever for Mr. P. Wescombe, of Burden Ltd., King William Street, Adelaide, for two weeks at the end of August.

Mr. R. Currie acted as locum for Mr. John Jackson, of Springbank, while he was away on his honeymoon.

Mr. W. Vivian visited Crystal Brook at the end of August and again in the middle of September, under engagement by Mr. R. Hosking.

Mr. T. Christie spent the middle weeks of September in Tunanda, assisting Mr. H. Brauer, and the end of August and first week in September at Crago's Pharmacy, Warradale Park.

Mr. A. Cashway, late of F.S.M.A., opened a new pharmacy in September in Glanville.

Mr. K. Rohlfing returned in the "Orontes" late in August after 2½ years as deputy chief administrator of the London Hospital—the largest teaching hospital in Great Britain. Before going abroad Mr. Rohlfing worked at the Hospitals Department. He was the first pharmacist to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, and at the same time was pharmacist at the Parkside Mental Hospital.

F.S.M.A. STAFF CHANGES

In recent weeks Mr. H. W. Salmon has assisted Mr. H. Flaherty, of Plympton; Mr. R. Clampett, of Kilkenny, and at Pier Pharmacy, Glenelg (Mr. Nunn).

Mrs. L. Gilchrist has assisted on two separate occasions Mr. G. Smyle, of Hampstead, and Mr. A. Dyer, of City Arcade, Adelaide. She has also acted for Mr. Ivan Daggin, of Kingswood; Mr. E. Coombe (Young's Pharmacy), Hutt Street, Adelaide; Mr. J. Wigley, of Torrens-ville; Mr. Rex Martin, of Unley, and Mr. D. G. Cacas, of Gonger Street, Adelaide.

The month's changes of staff at the Friendly Society Medical Association pharmacies include:—

Mr. Chambers, from Great Britain, as manager at Kilkenny; Mr. Lee, manager at Kenwick, has been on holidays, Mr. H. Matthews acting as locum; Mr. Ron Brown has joined the staff at Adelaide and so comes back to the pestle and mortar after some ten years work in other fields.

ENGAGEMENT

Gill—Billing.—The engagement is announced of Peggy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Gill, of Collie, W.A., to Robert, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Billing, of Tusmore, S.A.

WEDDING

St. Peter's College Chapel was chosen by Miss Judith Lenthall and Mr. John Jackson for their marriage on September 17.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Lenthall, of Klemzig, and the groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Jackson, of Tusmore.

BIRTHS

Madigan.—To Colleen and Haydn, on August 26, at Calvary Hospital—a daughter (Anne Marie).

Brown (nee Chaffer).—To Marlene and Don—a daughter (Carolyn Jane). At Q.E.H., on September 10.

Holland.—At Glenelg Community, to Dawn and Bernard—a son (Mark John).

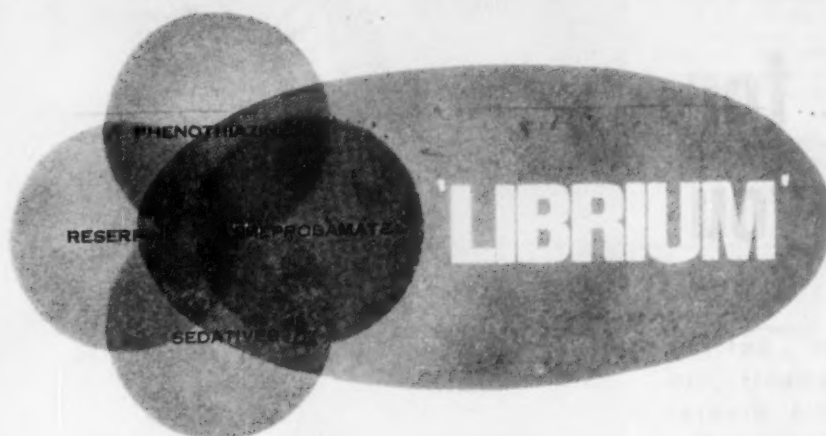
Richards.—To Grace (nee Bourne), wife of William, on July 20—a daughter.

NEW 'LIBRIUM'

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PROMINENTLY**

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

75th Anniversary Celebration

A circular, dated September 7, from the President, Mr. K. D. Johnson, advises members that the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia reached its 75th anniversary during this month and that it had been decided to celebrate this important milestone with a suitable function.

The Council chose a dinner-dance in the Matthew Flinders Dining Room at the new Hotel Australia, Brougham Place, North Adelaide, which proved attractive in every way to members and wives and partners.

A self-contained luxurious annexe to the dining room was reserved for the dinner, which was held on September 27.

CHEMIST ATTENDS ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE

Mr. G. L. Higgins, Assistant General Manager of Foodstuffs (S.A.) Ltd., left for Victoria on September 7 to attend the ninth session of the executive training course at the Australian Administrative Staff College, Mount Eliza.

The Australian Administrative Staff College is the top executive training school in Australia, and is modelled on the Harvard Business School in the U.S.A. and Henley on Thames in U.K.

The 12-week course began on September 9 and covered the latest principles and techniques of business organisation and administration, and aims to keep top level executives abreast of the rapid world-wide progress in commerce.

At 32 Mr. Higgins was the youngest student to enrol at the college and is believed to be the first pharmaceutical chemist to take the course.

Foodstuffs (S.A.) Ltd. is the first wholesale grocery company to send its executives to this school, and Mr. Cole, General Manager, who attended a previous session, said the intensive competition brought about by the rapid expansion of chain store organisations into food retailing has highlighted the need for specialised administrative training for top executives in the food industry.

Mr. Higgins qualified Ph.C. and A.U.A. in November, 1948. After relieving work he opened a pharmacy in Prospect. Later he moved into and established one of the very early super-markets. After a few years he sold out and took a world tour, including both North and South America. On his return Mr. Higgins joined Foodstuffs (S.A.) Ltd.

SOCIETY OF HOSPITAL PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF AUSTRALIA

South Australian Division

Following their decision on June 16 to support the Victorian Division in forming a Federal Society of Hospital Pharmaceutical Chemists, the S.A. Division in-

vited Mr. F. J. Boyd, Past President of the Victorian Division, to visit S.A. and confer with members on Federation and allied matters.

Mr. Boyd, who has done much work on the preliminaries of Federation, accepted the invitation, and arrived in Adelaide on August 24.

On August 25 a tour was made of the hospital pharmacies in the metropolitan area, and in the evening the S.A. Committee entertained Mr. Boyd to dinner at the Berkeley Hotel, and had informal discussions with him.

A general meeting of members was held on the evening of August 26 in the boardroom at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, at which Mr. Boyd was guest speaker. In the course of his address he outlined the purposes and functions of the proposed Federal Society, and expressed his gratification of the support being given by the S.A. members. Turning to his visits of their pharmacies he complimented the company on the cleanliness which he had everywhere observed. In the whole Commonwealth, however, he had never seen such understaffing as he had seen in S.A., and he felt the service must be suffering as a result. He gave advice and pledged the support of the Federal organisation towards improving conditions. Once S.A. pharmacists could see a career value in hospital pharmacy, as in Victoria, then the position would improve. He offered this goal to the members to achieve, and asked the co-operation of all pharmacists in the State, retail, teaching, as well as hospital.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Boyd, carried by general acclamation, the meeting closed with supper.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, on August 15, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. D. C. Hill (President) in the Chair, Messrs. G. L. Burns, L. A. Craig, E. F. Lipsham, R. C. McCarthy, B. F. Mildren and K. S. Porter, and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—From Mr. H. N. Scroope, of Northern Rhodesia, inquiring regarding reciprocity with Southern Ireland.—Acknowledgment advising position.

From Mr. I. Isacowitz, of Johannesburg, South Africa, seeking information regarding Pharmacy in South Australia.—Acknowledgment advising position relating to applications from persons with unrecognised qualifications and other information.

Reciprocity with Great Britain.—Letter to Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain advising that the Board is in agreement with view expressed by the Queensland Board, that the matter of revision should first be discussed by the Australian Conference of Boards in Perth in 1962.

Advertising Matter Circulated by Webb Publicity Ltd.—Letter received from Webb Publicity Ltd. acknowledging receipt of Board's letter. The Registrar stated that the letter had come as a result of a discussion which he had with Mr. Webb, who was co-operative in the matter.

Picture Theatre Slide Advertisement.—Letter to a pharmacist drawing his attention to screen advertisement which contained a statement relating to comparative prescription values. The Registrar reported on a telephone call which he had received from the phar-



Mr. G. L. Higgins

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

macist concerned and the matter had now been satisfactorily finalised.

South Africa.—Letters to and from the Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa forwarding a copy of Regulation relating to persons with qualifications not recognised by the Board, as directed at the July meeting, and acknowledging asking if any specific requirements yet laid down regarding South African pharmacists, prior to registration in South Australia. The Registrar was authorised to reply advising that each is treated separately as, after several years of experience of operation of the Act and Regulations, it was not considered possible to set down a definite overall programme. The Registrar stated that all replies to overseas inquiries had been answered in such a manner in past years.

Apprentices.—**Set III Galenical Exercises:** Correspondence relating to a deficiency in exercises.

Set I Galenical Exercises: Letters to masters of apprentices who had submitted work of an inferior standard.

Alterations to Galenical Note-book: Messrs. B. F. Mildren and L. A. Craig stated that there was nothing to report at this stage.

Appointment of Examiners: The Board concluded appointment of external examiners and remuneration of such for the year 1960.

The Registrar reported on receipt from the Senior Lecturer of a copy of a terminal test paper given to students. The paper was taken by Mr. Porter for circulation among all members prior to the next meeting.

Provisional Time-table for 1960: Each examining Board member was supplied with the submission by the Senior Lecturer.

Finance.—Statement for the month was adopted and accounts totalling £24/10/- passed for payment.

Inspections and Actions.—Legal opinions were received and future procedure in further cases decided upon.

Routine Inspections.—Correspondence to pharmacists as a result of recent routine inspections was noted.

Register.—The Registrar reported on the death of Mr. G. H. Watson, and was authorised to remove his name from the Register.

Assignment of Indentures.—5.

Cancellation of Indentures.—1.

Certificate of Identity.—1, to Great Britain.

Registration of Premises.—6.

Relievers.—6.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Annual Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia was held in Balfours Cafe, King William Street, Adelaide, on the evening of August 23, some 70 members of the Society being present.

The newly-elected President, Mr. K. D. Johnson, opened the meeting and then read the report of the council for the previous twelve months.

He spoke of the loss of Miss Zita Walsh as a member of the Council and of her work on behalf of members, particularly in the organisation of two successful weekend conventions.

Mr. Johnson reported the election of Mr. S. W. Fewell as a member of the Council and the stepping down from office of Mr. D. J. Penhall, whose term of three years as President had included a large number of specific and

unusual duties. These he had conducted with due regard for the responsibility involved.

The President also mentioned the election of Mr. Rex Martin as the new Vice-President and Mr. K. Phelps continuing as Treasurer.

Mr. Johnson then devoted considerable time to reporting on changes and developments in respect to education during the past twelve months. An appendix to the main report stated that negotiations with the University of Adelaide were in progress and that the sub-committee (Messrs. Porter, Penhall and Johnson) were well satisfied with the progress made to date.

The President then reviewed the year's work in respect to prizes and awards, revision of A.P.F., post-graduate meetings, gifts to the museum, Brisbane A.N.Z.A.A.S. meeting, function for newly-qualified members, laboratory and office equipment, benevolent fund and like topics.

Mr. Johnson reported that 1960 is the 75th year of the Society's existence and announced that a function to celebrate the date was being organised. He emphasised that the Council was following out to the letter one of the original objects, namely, "to advance and encourage the study and application of pharmaceutical science."

The statement of income and expenditure, together with the election of an auditor, concluded the routine formal business.

The President then moved the following motion. It was seconded and carried without dissent:

"That the rules of the Society be amended by the addition thereto of a new clause (9) to Rule 3, viz.: 'On the initiative of the Council, honorary life membership may be bestowed on members who, in the unanimous opinion of the Council, have contributed significantly to the furtherance of the objects of the Society; from the 1st July following the date of election to honorary life membership, the annual subscription of the member concerned shall be no longer required. A permanent record of those members who are so elected to honorary life membership shall be maintained by the Society and a permanent record of the life membership honour so bestowed shall be presented to the honorary life member.'"

Under the item, "any other business," Mr. D. J. Penhall spoke of the problem commonly called "squatting" and of the prolonged and difficult discussions which had taken place over specific examples. The increased population of the State and rapid expansion in constructed areas had created many difficulties. As a consequence, the Council had decided not to continue with such inquiries because of the absence of power to implement any decisions.

Mr. Johnson then reported that on the previous Sunday afternoon he had accepted an invitation to appear in a TV programme and to talk on pharmacy as a career for young people. In the main, he had spoken of the need for pre-requisite subjects, the time required to complete the course of training, the cost of the academic course, and the subsequent responsibility of the registered pharmacist as a member of the health services.

Mr. R. A. Anderson reported on the progress made since the 1957 and 1959 meetings of A.N.Z.A.A.S. in relation to a return to the original object of the Association, namely, that meetings should be organised for the enlightenment of members of the public and not be entirely restricted to individual groups of scientific workers. He said that Professor S. Wright, of the University of Sydney, had prepared a circular relating to the formation of a Pharmaceutical Science Association, and anybody interested could obtain a copy by contacting Mr. Anderson.

At the conclusion of the formal business the President introduced Dr. C. R. S. Harris, M.A., D.Phil. (Oxford), Ph.D. (Princeton), Reader in Humanities at the University of Adelaide.

**Anaesthetic
Antiseptic
Antipruritic
Decongestant**



PAXYL

Suppositories

**Rapidly relieves the
irritation and pain of
pruritus ani, haemorrhoids,
anal fissures and rectal
spasm.**

Formulation—

Each PAXYL Suppository contains in a special hydrophilic base:—

*Xylocaine 1% Benzalkonium Chloride 0.1%
Ephedrine Hydrochloride 0.3% Zinc Oxide 12.5%

* Under licence from Astra Pharm. (Australia) Pty. Ltd., Brisbane.

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*5 points
make Bex an
ideal retail line*

- Bex is the most asked for pain reliever in Australia.
- Bex turnover is fast and frequent.
- Bex demand is based on Bex quality.
- Bex profit margin is generous.
- Bex is backed by national advertising on the air and in the press, plus television.

Bex display material is available on request.

Bex

Powders & Tablets



Multi-coloured, eye-catching, easy, "help-yourself" FLOOR MERCHANDISER.

Also multi-coloured counter dispensers, tin-plate signs, flat and 3-dimensional adhesive stickers available from our representative, or by writing direct.

This little man means BUSINESS!

All stockists enjoy . . .

- Good basic retail margin
- Higher profits on special parcels through your favourite wholesaler
- Special parcel discounts on quantity buys

Fly-Tox Aerosol Cowboy featured in TV commercials.



Spark impulse buying with new, FREE display material

1960/61 will mean fast profit-earning turnover for YOU with the new FLY-TOX sales benefits.

New competitive retail price, plus top-quality product make FLY-TOX a winner!

Strong national press, radio, TV backing brings the FLY-TOX story of quality with economy to the whole of Australia.

ROACH-TOX AEROSOL

Banishes cockroaches, ants, silverfish, spiders. Powerful "wet" spray for the home. One spraying lasts months.

SCOTT & BOWNE (A'asia) Ltd.

PRICES		
Description of Product	W'sale Ret.-Dist.	Ret. Price Each
FLY-TOX, Aerosol, 6 oz.	76/-	7/11
Aerosol, 12 oz.	110/5	11/6
Bottles, 8 oz.	24/-	2/6
Bottles, 16 oz.	41/7	4/4
Cans, 20 oz.	43/2	4/6
Cans, 60 oz.	120/-	12/6
Cans, 128 oz.	247/-	25/9
Drums, 4 gallons	87/3 ea.	109/-
Atomisers	47/2	4/11
ROACH-TOX, Aerosol, No. 1	76/-	7/11
Aerosol, No. 2	110/5	11/6
Cans, 20 oz.	43/2	4/6
MOTH-TOX, Aerosol, No. 1	76/-	7/11
Aerosol, No. 2	110/5	11/6

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602 Botany Road
Alexandria, N.S.W.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at Industrial Building, Gilbert Place, Adelaide, on August 15, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. A. A. Russell (Chairman), R. R. Patrick, A. G. Lean, E. Lloyd Miller, V. L. Mitchell, G. P. Bartold, J. C. Measday, J. Physick, J. W. Stain, and the Secretary (S. S. Woods).

Government 5/- Dispensing Plan.—The Chairman reviewed the correspondence on the Dispensing Plan and informed members of the contents of the letter dated 26/7/60 which he had been instructed at the last meeting to send to Federal Office. His action was endorsed.

The Chairman reported that the Guild Public Relations Director (Mr. G. H. Tennyson) had called upon him whilst in Adelaide, and various matters pertaining to Pharmaceutical Benefits had been discussed.

The Committee members had a long discussion on the matter of Standard and Large Packs, and it was agreed that the Minister should be reminded through Federal Office of the original arrangement on this matter.

Another point to be stressed was that members should be informed when they exceed the Standard Pack and should claim at Large Pack rates for any item.

Repatriation Agreement.—It was reported that Federal Office had submitted details of dispensing rates of each State to the Government for consideration.

Wrapping Paper.—The Chairman of the Trade and Commerce Committee advised that he had completed arrangements for the supply of Wrapping Paper, and it was anticipated that supplies would be available about the third week in September.

Remits Trade and Commerce Conference.—The Chairman of the Trade and Commerce Committee (Mr. Lean), who had represented the State Branch at the Conference in Melbourne, reviewed the decisions reached at the meeting.

Remits for Federal Council Meeting.—Details were prepared on the remits to be submitted at the Federal Council Meeting in October.

Dispensing Complaints.—The Chairman informed members of the action taken arising from a complaint discussed at the previous meeting.

A further complaint was tabled on the Dispensing and Delivery charges made for supplies to a Hospital patient, and it was resolved to forward a copy of the complaint to the Commonwealth Department of Health for investigation.

Country Visit.—Owing to unforeseen circumstances the visit to Berri to meet Upper Murray members had been postponed to September 4.

Trade and Commerce Report.—The Chairman (Mr. Lean) referred to Doe Bros. Calendars, and it was decided to advise members that the matter of purchase was the responsibility of individual members.

Pricing Officer's Report.—The Pricing Officer (Mr. Stain) presented quotes for reprinting of the Patents Price Lists.

In view of the satisfactory arrangements available in Adelaide, the Pricing Officer was authorised to arrange for the reprinting of sheets as warranted from time to time.

Other matters mentioned by him were Yardley lines and Country Club Range and S.M.33.

Publicity Sub-Committee Report.—The Chairman said it was pleasing to see the increase in the number of contributors to the Publicity Fund.

He spoke of the success of the special campaign on Theraderm and Savlon D, and he outlined the proposed campaigns for the remainder of the year.

It was decided to put the project for Calendars in hand.

The question of Stencils for pricing was referred to the Trade and Commerce Committee for investigation.

New Members Elected.—Kevin James Donaldson, Allenby Gardens; Eric Henry Wheeler and Reginald Gordon Wheeler, Salisbury; and Neville Elliott Washington, Karoonda.

General Business.—The Chairman referred to Parke-Davis Cosmetic advertising, and correspondence on Glenbrook Laboratories.

P.A.T.A.—Consequent upon the death of Mr. G. H. Watson, one of the Guild representatives on P.A.T.A., it was resolved to nominate Mr. J. C. Measday to fill the vacancy.

Price Lists.—It was resolved that Price Lists be made available only to members with pharmacies.

After the Treasurer had presented the Financial Statements for the current period, the meeting was declared closed.

SEPTEMBER MEETING OF THE S.B.C.

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at Industrial Building, Gilbert Place, Adelaide, on September 5, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. A. A. Russell (Chairman), R. R. Patrick, A. G. Lean, E. Lloyd Miller, V. L. Mitchell, G. P. Bartold, J. C. Measday, D. K. Wilson, J. Duncan and the Secretary (S. S. Woods).

The Chairman extended a hearty welcome to the two new members on the Committee, Messrs. Duncan and Wilson.

Election—State Branch Executive.—The Returning Officer (Mr. J. C. Measday) informed the meeting that one nomination only for each position had been received, and therefore declared the following elected:—

President: Mr. A. A. Russell.

Vice-President: Mr. J. W. Stain.

Treasurer: Mr. G. P. Bartold.

Appointments to Committees.—

Federal Delegates: Messrs. A. A. Russell, R. R. Patrick and Mr. J. W. Stain as deputy.

Pharmaceutical Medical Liaison Committee: Messrs. A. A. Russell, R. R. Patrick and J. W. Stain.

Pricing Officer: Mr. J. W. Stain, with power to co-opt.

Trade and Commerce: Messrs. A. G. Lean (Chairman), G. P. Bartold, J. Physick, J. C. Measday, J. Duncan, D. K. Wilson.

Trustees: Messrs. G. P. Bartold, Walter C. Cotterell and J. C. White.

Publicity Sub-committee: Messrs. A. A. Russell, R. R. Patrick, G. P. Bartold and J. W. Stain.

"Gilseal News" Publicity: Messrs. J. C. Measday and G. P. Bartold.

Government Dispensing Plan.—The Chairman reported that he had attended the annual general meeting of the Victorian State Branch, at which the Minister for Health (Dr. D. A. Cameron) had addressed members.

A general discussion took place on various aspects of the plan, and it was decided to send out sheets to members requesting them to advise the Guild Office on



NEWSLETTER

IS CUPID SO STUPID?

Does peak physical fitness develop the mating instinct? Seems to have been so for quite a few around the last couple of Olympics. But on the other hand it could have been just coincidental or even delayed because of the intense training for fitness.

HYPERPHAGIA

Latest approach to obesity is psychotherapy. Anorexiant drugs give only short-lived relief, are useful only with controlled diet, and are secondary to elimination of the cause of hyperphagia (over eating). Psychological aspects of the eating habit and psychological or physiological disturbances which induce hyperphagia need analysis and suitable psychotherapy which may or may not need drugs and diet as adjuvants.

AT PLAY

Recently Adelaide Pharmacy Students lost to Chemists by four goals in Aussie rules and drew five all in baseball. Next-day stiffness (mine) responded well to Rubesal.

MUSIC OR NOISE?

Hits, pops, tops, etc.—seems to be a session on some station any time of the day every day. The rubbish they give out—ceaseless streams of mindless often wordless love-moans with sensuous rhythm background. By comparison, although no classic for lyrics, the one about mooring the marsupial is reasonably different.

HELIOS, RA, AND SANGUINEOUS SOL

Know them? The sun gods—Greek, Egyptian, and Australian. The worshippers will be busy with the bikinis from now on. That means Hamilton's Super-Suncreme, Sun Lotion and Sola-Stick. How are your stocks?

HEADSHRINKING DEPT.

Scene—Psychiatrist's consulting room. Timid, uncommunicative little man takes out cigarette, pulls same to pieces, stuffs the tobacco up his left nostril. Psychiatrist takes this as a lead to commence questioning and asks "Can I help you?" "Yes, have you got a match?"

Until next "A.J.P."

THE
HAMILTON LABORATORIES LIMITED
BOX 7. G.P.O.
ADELAIDE

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

the number of 5/-s not collected, the loss on freight, etc.

It was resolved to direct the attention of members to Section 34 of National Health Act, through the next bulletin.

Labelling of Prescriptions.—The Secretary read a letter from the Guild Solicitor on the labelling of prescriptions.

It was resolved to inform the Chief Pharmacist of the opinion, and request that the full dispensed price be allowed, and that the opinion be forwarded to the Minister for Health.

All State Secretaries to be sent a copy of the opinion together with a copy of the letter to the Chief Pharmacist.

Complaint Re Dispensing.—Further correspondence on a dispensing complaint was read, and it was agreed to refer the same to the Chief Pharmacist, Commonwealth Health Department.

Wrapping Paper.—The Secretary informed members that he had been advised that very many orders had already been received for the Guild wrapping paper, and supplies would be available by the end of September.

Country Visit.—The Chairman reported on the visit of the State Branch Executive to Berri to meet the Upper Murray members.

Trade and Commerce Report.—The Chairman (Mr. Lean) advised that arrangements were in hand for the Minnesota Trading Co. to give a demonstration of "Sasheen" in the first week of October.

Price List.—Arrangements were well in hand for the reprinting of a number of sheets of the Counter Price List.

Publicity Sub-Committee.—The Chairman reported on the action taken with regard to advertising by Gillette, Andrews Liver Salts (including correspondence from Sterling Pharmaceuticals), the proposed Baby and Christmas campaigns.

It was decided to ask the Public Relations Director (Mr. G. H. Tennyson) to again publicise that the 5/- collection on behalf of the Commonwealth Government was obligatory on chemists. This statement to be sent to country newspapers and a short concise statement to be sent to members.

Christmas Holidays.—The shopping hours over the Christmas period were discussed, and the matter deferred to the next meeting, when the dates of general trading would be known.

Chemist Only Line.—It was reported that Chemist Only lines were being sold in stores at Alice Springs, and it was decided to refer the matter to P.A.T.A.

Branch Shop Registration.—J. White & Sons Ltd., 1 Robe Terrace, Medindie.

Taxation Cards.—Following the successful campaign in the issue of Taxation Savings Cards, the Chairman of the Trade and Commerce Committee was authorised to review the present form and arrange for the printing of additional supplies.

Sunday Night Closing.—Following the decision of the annual general meeting that a referendum be taken on the question of Sunday night closing, it was resolved that Mr. J. C. Measday act as Returning Officer, and the ballot forms be returnable by noon on October 1. The meeting then closed.

AN ITEM OF INTEREST

CHLORALATE SYRUP

A Successfully and pleasantly Flavoured
form of CHLORAL HYDRATE

(Chloral Hydrate, 16 grains per each fluid ounce)

Welcome News

At the request of several of our senior pediatricians we have been successful in disguising the unpalatable taste and burning after taste of Chloral Hydrate.

As you know, Chloral Hydrate has long been recognised as being one of the safest and most effective sedatives. Its main disadvantage has been its unpalatable taste. **CHLORALATE SYRUP** has successfully overcome this disadvantage.

CHLORALATE SYRUP is particularly suitable for administration to infants and children as well as to adults.

DOSAGE SUGGESTION:

From birth and under six months: 1 grain ($\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon or 30 drops).

Six months to one year: $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains ($\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon or 45 drops).

1 year and up to 5 years: 2 grains (1 teaspoon).

5 years and over: 4 grains (2 teaspoons).

Adult Dosage:

Sedative: 4 grains (2 teaspoons).

Hypnotic: 1 to 2 tablespoons.

Packing:

4 oz. bottles Chemist price: 3/6

16 oz. bottles (dispensing pack) 9/-

Available throughout Australia from your wholesale chemist

C. F. C.

pharmaceuticals

COX FINDLAYSON & CO. LTD. 472-482 Harris Street, SYDNEY. MW 2421

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GROWING BABIES DEMAND THE GOODNESS OF . . . HEINZ Baby Foods



Fast growing babies appreciate the early introduction of solids to their daily diet. In the very early stages their need for a more solid food to supplement their quota of milk soon becomes evident. Only Heinz offers a complete range of nourishing Baby Food varieties — over 60 Strained and Junior Foods produced to meet a specific need in the diet of Australian babies. Now, Young and Old babies alike may be given even greater variety with 6 new Heinz Baby Foods — all prepared under Heinz strict quality control in a manner you'd be proud to follow in your own home.

6 NEW HEINZ BABY FOODS

Strained Creamed Tripe
Strained Beef and Vegetables
Strained Creamed Fish

Junior Tripe and Vegetable Dinner
Junior Lamb Dinner
Junior Chicken with Vegetables



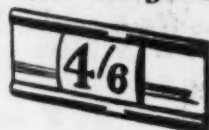
The good they do now — lasts a lifetime



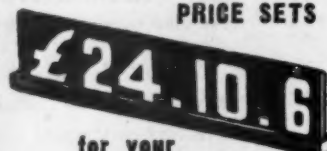
3 1/4"

PLASTIC Price Stripping Available!

Full range of matching price tickets for Chemists!



Neat and colourful, this new width three-quarter inch Price Stripping with its matching numerals will give your Pharmacy that modern appearance which helps your profit-building merchandising.



PRICE SETS

for your

WINDOWS & DISPLAY CASES

For show-case and window-pricing, the de-luxe P.P.T. set is ideal. It can be set up in seconds and gives that distinctive quality appearance necessary for modern display.

1/2-in. characters 38/- set
3/4-in. characters 45/- set

Also MINIMARKER and ADON SETS

Australia's best value in Price Systems!

This new 3/4 in. stripping is only 42/- per 100 feet, and sets of 36 dozen figures, from 1d. to 10/-, are only 72/- plus tax. Easier to fix, looks better, lasts longer! Payment on Invoice. Get the best . . . get a P.P.T. UNIVERSAL Pricing System!

Samples
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NIELSON & MAXWELL LTD.

TASMANIA: J. Warch & Sons Pty. Ltd., Hobart; Dobson Sales Agency, 118 Murray St., Hobart
Amoco Agencies Ltd., Launceston
N.Z.: Pirrit Bros., Auckland and Christchurch; The Griffin Savage Co., 8-12 Allan Street, Wellington, C.3

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell ('phone BA 4082).

Mr. N. B. Drummond, who recently sold his pharmacy at Gnowangerup, will be leaving on October 7, per "Southern Cross," for London, via Panama. He will be accompanied by his wife. They are looking forward to meeting their son, who has been in London for some time.

Miss Lola Giles left by car on September 10 for Sydney, where she intends to stay for about three months.

Wedding.—News has been received of the wedding of **Mr. Keith Kidd** to **Miss Shirley Clayton** at Wigan, Lancashire, England, on August 31. Keith has been spending some time in England following his Pfeiffer Scholarship studies in U.S.A.

The wedding of **Mr. B. J. Elliott**, of Princess Margaret Hospital, and **Miss Eleanor Ball** took place at St. Lawrence Church of England, Dalkeith, on September 17.

Miss S. V. Boor, of Boulder, has recovered from her illness and is back at the pharmacy. **Mr. E. A. O'Callaghan** acted as locum.

Mr. C. M. Wright, of Midland Junction, left, per "Arcadia," on September 5 for a trip to Singapore. **Mr. N. Crump** is in charge of the pharmacy.

Miss D. E. Judd acted as locum for **Mr. M. Lever**, of Mt. Lawley, and **Mr. A. R. Kierath**, of Norseman, both of whom were on the sick list.

W.A. Schoolboy Inters. Athletic Champion of 1955, **Kim Hawkins**, who qualified last February, has been touring Europe and was in Rome for the Olympic Games.

Mr. Peter Hughes has returned from his world trip and is managing **Mr. R. D. Edinger's** Palmyra Pharmacy.

Mr. W. G. Lewis, of West Perth, paid a brief visit to Melbourne. **Mr. D. T. Hughes** acted as locum.

Mr. J. K. Little, of Northam, spent a couple of weeks at C.M.F. Camp, Northam, and then paid a brief visit to Melbourne. **Mr. K. B. Ashby** acted as locum.

Colin Kennedy arrived home on board the "Arcadia" on September 5 from Canada, via California, Honolulu, Japan, Hongkong and Manila. He has been on a working holiday for the past three years. Whilst in England he managed a pharmacy in Greenwich for twelve months, in addition to relieving work. He also spent as much time as possible on the Continent. Last year he crossed to Canada and was employed in a drug store in Sudbury, Northern Ontario. The winter there was unbelievably cold, with temperatures as low as minus 30 degrees. Ski-ing was the main entertainment there during the winter, and Colin says he is almost a ski addict, a craving which he will find difficult to satisfy in W.A. After a few days in Perth he proceeded to Albany to relieve **Mr. T. A. Brown**.

Chemists on holidays this month.—**Mr. K. L. Medd**, of Perth (**Mrs. M. Mitchell** relieving); **Miss J. C. Palmer**, of North Perth (**Miss D. E. Judd** relieving); **Mr. R. E.**

Coates, of Collie (**Mr. H. A. Pannizza** relieving); **Mr. I. H. Spence**, of Corrigin (**Mr. H. A. Pannizza** relieving); **Mr. F. M. Fraser**, of Mt. Lawley (**Mr. T. G. Stittfold** relieving); **Mr. J. M. O'Hara**, of North Perth (**Mr. T. G. Stittfold** relieving); **Mrs. A. E. Godfrey**, of Willagee (**Mr. A. J. Smith** relieving); **Mr. L. G. Jones**, of East Fremantle (**Mr. A. J. Smith** relieving), and **Mr. F. L. Siggs**, of Pinjarra (**Mr. A. V. Garbin** relieving).

Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the Guild, and **Mr. R. G. Ross**, Federal Merchandising Manager, were entertained by the W.A. Branch of the Guild at a dinner at the Charles Hotel on the night of August 17.

Among those present at the dinner were **Mr. and Mrs. G. D. T. Allan**, of Cottesloe; **Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Dallimore**, of Mt. Lawley; **Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lewis**, of Dalkeith; **Mr. and Mrs. Stan Wilson**, of South Perth, and **Mr. and Mrs. R. Dalby**, of West Leederville.

RUMBLES LTD.

Rumbles Ltd., of Perth, a member of the Associated Drug Companies of Australia, which celebrated its silver jubilee, last month added a special bonus of 2½ per cent. to the year's 10 per cent. ordinary dividend.

The company has shown steady expansion since its incorporation.

Sales, which were £66,589 in the five-year period to 1940, reached £4,210,102 in the latest five-year period. Shareholders' funds since 1940 have grown from £2,838 to £198,984. In that period total assets have gone from £7035 to £339,538.

Chairman **Eric Rumble** reported that trading profit in the latest year to June 30 was £24,024 after tax. From the profit, £10,000 has been transferred to reserve. The ordinary dividend and bonus require £11,344, with the 7 per cent. preference charge taking another £3873. Net profit in 1959 was £22,397.

During the year the company issued 30,320 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares at par to existing shareholders.

Mr. Rumble said that reports from the pharmacy services division indicated the growing demand for special services in distribution to pharmacies and assistance with retail merchandising and management.

The company was formed in 1935 by **Mr. Rumble**. In 1947 the articles of association were altered to allow only persons actively engaged as retail pharmacists in W.A. to be admitted as shareholders. In 1953 the company acquired its own warehouse in Aberdeen Street.

A year later the company became a shareholder in Associated Drug Companies of Australia Pty. Ltd., which is controlled by Chemist-Owned Co-operative Wholesalers of Australia.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at Guild House, 61 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, on September 13, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—**Messrs. G. D. Allan** (Chair), **S. J. Wilson**, **R. W. Dalby**, **G. H. Dallimore**, **R. D. Edinger**, **H. J. Stone**, **R. I. Cohen**, **A. W. Rock**, **J. V. Hands**.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

Election of Office-Bearers.—The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing twelve months:—

President: G. D. Allan.

Vice-Presidents: W. G. Lewis, S. J. Wilson.

Treasurer: R. W. Dalby.

Federal Delegates: G. H. Dallimore, G. D. Allan.

Pricing Officer: W. G. Lewis.

The election of Mr. A. W. Rock as Chairman of the Trade and Commerce Committee was confirmed.

Correspondence.—From Mr. Keith Kidd, stating that he had now completed his American visit and would be returning to W.A. in November. A congratulatory letter to be sent to Mr. Kidd on his approaching marriage.

From a chemist concerning the problem of country chemists and the supply of medicines to customers in outback areas. The matter to be referred to Federal Office.

From a chemist concerning descriptive show cards for open display. Consideration to be given to this suggestion.

A letter was received from a country chemist suggesting that the Guild should organise an all day conference of Guild members to be held in Perth on a Sunday, where addresses could be given by Federal and State officials. It was decided that further consideration be given to the suggestion during 1961.

New Member Elected.—Mr. Carmelo Manera, Perth.

Branch: Mr. H. A. Hoffman, East Victoria Park.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Dallimore reported that there was a meeting of the Federal Executive in Melbourne on September 5. Matters discussed were the N.H.S. position and the problems of S.P. and large pack, New South Wales "Guild House" and the publication of a Federal monthly news letter.

Trade and Commerce Report.—Mr. Rock reported on the result of the Federal meeting of Trade and Commerce chairmen held in Melbourne. The meeting was full of interest, although he felt that insufficient time was given to a forum or general discussion at the end of the Conference.

Mr. Rock also reported on the T. & C. monthly meeting and produced a copy of a proposed showcard. With minor alterations, this layout was agreed to.

The introduction of a Guild paper bag was deferred.

Mr. Rappeport had been invited and had accepted a place on the T. & C. Committee.

A report on the problems facing the P.A.T.A. was also given.

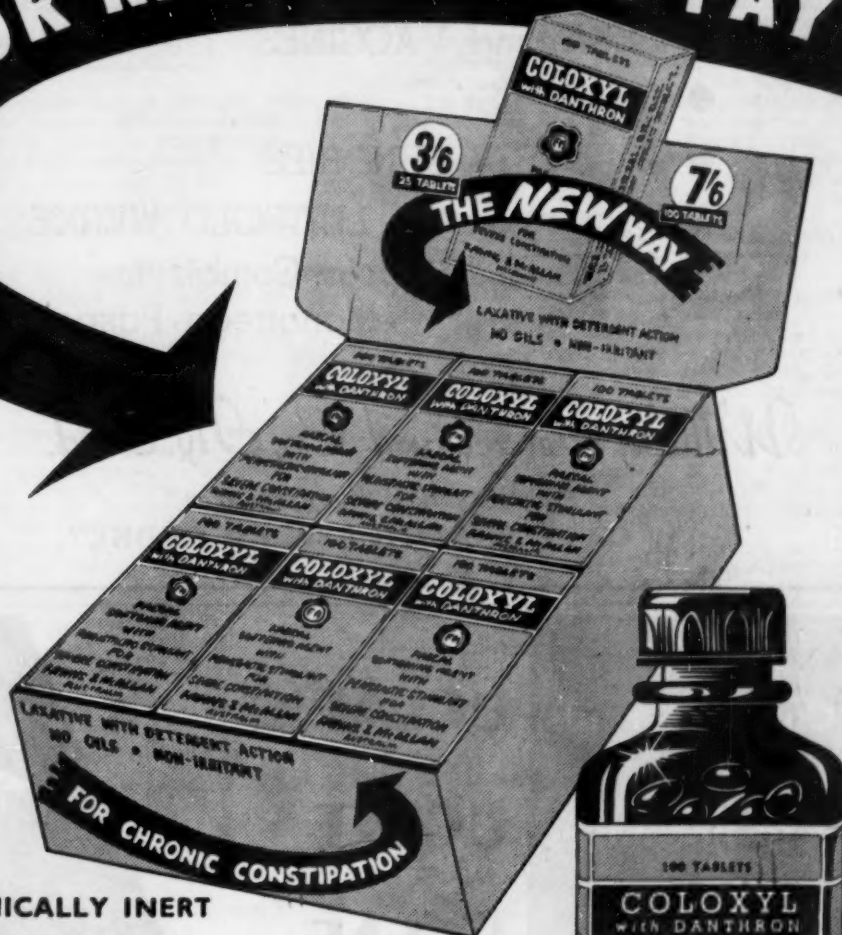
Pricing Officer's Report.—Owing to the absence of Mr. Lewis at a Federal Conference of pricing officers, the Pricing Officer's report was deferred to the October meeting.

Federal Officers' Visit.—Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President, and Mr. R. G. Ross, Federal Merchandising Manager, visited W.A. during August. A well attended and very satisfactory meeting of the chemists of the South-West was held at Bunbury on August 16. Our visitors also attended and were guest speakers at the Annual Meeting of the Guild on August 18.

Guild House.—The Secretary was asked to consider and obtain quotes for making Guild House fly-proof.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

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TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal correspondent in Tasmania, Miss Margaret Purdon, care John Fiddy, FitzGerald's pharmacy, Hobart.

Mr. David Crisp enjoyed a short holiday during September. In his absence the pharmacy was managed by Mr. G. Conrad.

Mrs. Enid Lake and Mr. Peter Johnstone both spent a week relieving at the Shield Pharmacy for Mr. Paul Court.

After a short holiday on the North-West Coast, Miss M. Purdon is now working at the John Fiddy Pharmacy.

NEW GUILD DISTRICT

Mr. Ted Shield has once again resumed an active role in Guild affairs. Mr. Shield was always an active member in all pharmacy organisations during his many years in business in Hobart. Due to selling his Hobart business, he is no longer in the Southern Branch of the Guild, but has been busy forming a North-West Zone.

This gives the Guild its third district. The office-bearers elected at the first meeting were:—

President: Mr. Leigh Coventry.

Secretary: Mr. Ted Shield.

Treasurer: Mr. Tony Copeland.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on September 1, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. T. A. Stephens (Chairman), Miss M. L. Williams, Mr. A. K. Smith and the Registrar.

Name Removed from Pharmaceutical Register.—Walter Widdowson (deceased).

Apprentices.—Assignment of the indentures of Shirley Phillips to J. M. Beaumont was approved.

Finance.—Accounts totalling £123/11/4 were passed for payment.

Statutory Fine.—Further to the Minutes of July 7, advice was received from Mr. H. S. Baker that the Board has no power itself to impose penalties, that an amendment to the Act would be required if this was desired, but that the question of its desirability would need to be very carefully considered as it was doubted whether an amendment of this nature would be passed by Parliament.

The meeting resolved that no further action be taken.

Pharmacy Act.—Notice of motion put forward by Mr. Ralph was deferred to the next meeting.

Complaint re Absence of Qualified Pharmacist from Open Premises.—The Registrar was directed to advise the State Secretary of the F.P.S. Guild of Australia that advice had been received from Launceston that the parties concerned were conforming with the Regulations, but this matter would not be overlooked.

Vending Machines.—A letter was received from International Vending Machines Pty. Ltd. investigating the possibility of introducing automatic dispensers for headache tablets and powders in Tasmania.—The Registrar

was directed to advise that Section 29 (3) of the Pharmacy Act 1908 prohibited the vending of medicines or drugs by means of any automatic machine.

Pharmacy Regulations.—Consideration of draft amendments was carried forward to the next meeting.

Fly Sprays.—A request for the regulations governing the labelling of Fly Sprays was received from Scott & Bowne (A'asia) Ltd. The Registrar was directed to advise that the new Poisons Regulations were in a draft stage only, but that if labelling complied with the Victorian Act it would comply with the requirements of the Tasmanian Act.

Sales of Cyanide.—Advice was received from I.C.I.-A.N.Z. Ltd. that it was selling sodium cyanide for agricultural and mining purposes. The Registrar was directed to advise that there was no requirement for the company to register for such sales.

Medicated Cosmetics.—Correspondence on this matter was received from the Director of Public Health. The meeting resolved that this correspondence be circulated to all members with a request for their comments for consideration at the next meeting.

Methanol and Benzol.—A draft label for racing fuels was received from B.P. Australia Ltd. through the Director of Public Health. It was resolved to advise that the Board approves the draft label and recommends that the intended sticker label be firmly affixed and weather proofed.

Poisons Regulations.—Mr. Stephens advised that he had seen the Secretary of the C.W.A., and after discussion it had been agreed that although the idea was desirable it was impracticable.

Dangerous Drugs Regulations.—The Registrar advised that he had returned the regulation to Dr. McIntyre on August 18. Dr. McIntyre disagreed with the opinion that the Balance Column under the D.D. Register was not workable, as such substances are exempted from the Act only when they are made up; therefore there must be entry in the Register as to how they are disposed.

Dr. McIntyre had further advised that a circular of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations was impossible as the draft Regulations could be again altered before they are proclaimed, but that there would be time allowance or alleviation when they are proclaimed.

The Registrar advised that Mr. Smith and he had met Detective Inspector Stewart and discussed with him various aspects regarding Dangerous Drugs Inspector.

Manufacture Register.—Application for registration of Hatton & Laws Pty. Products, 88 Charles Street, Launceston, was approved.

Wholesale Register.—Applications for registration received from—

Cox Findlayson & Co. Ltd., 101 Murray Street, Hobart.

Norco Pty. Ltd., 63 Cameron Street, Launceston.

Parke, Davis & Co., 101 Murray Street, Hobart.

Henry Thomas Grounds, 101 Murray Street, Hobart.

I.C.I.A.N.Z. Ltd., 140 Collins Street, Hobart, and 19

Patterson Street, Launceston.

D.H.A. (Tas.) Pty. Ltd., 42-48 St. John Street, Launceston, and 75 Warwick Street, Hobart.

Sidwell & Co. Pty. Ltd., 70 Liverpool Street, Hobart.

R. D. Toppin & Sons Pty. Ltd., 101 Murray Street, Hobart.

Nicholas Pty. Ltd., 101 Murray Street, Hobart.

Approval of registration was granted for the above companies.

The Registrar was directed to write to the following firms regarding registration:—

Burroughs Wellcome, Burgess Bros., Boots Pure Drug Co., F. H. Heritage & Co., Beechams Pty. Ltd., F. G. Rich & Co., and Reliance Trading Co.

TASMANIA—Continued

C. J. Baldey.—A letter was received from Mr. Baldey seeking advice as to whether Section 26 of Pharmacy Amendment No. 43 applies to a wholesaler of dental requisites.

The meeting resolved to advise that in their opinion he was a wholesaler and that he was not permitted by the Pharmacy Act to sell retail.

Hutton & Laws Pty. Products.—A query was received regarding registration for its one agency "Rapido Remedies."

It was resolved to advise that if these goods were on consignment the firm of Hutton & Laws Pty. Products would not be required to register, but that Rapido Remedies would.

The Registrar was directed to ascertain from the Registrar-General the names of the persons in this partnership.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act Amendments.—The meeting resolved that the Registrar each year send with the annual notice for registration a duplicate list of all amendments available advising that they are freely available and asking pharmacists to indicate on the form which amendment they required; such amendments would then be sent out with the Annual Certificates.

The meeting closed at 9.45 p.m.

THE GUILD

Annual Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild was held at Highfield Hotel, Hobart, on August 31, at 8.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President; Mr. T. B. Evans, Federal Secretary; Mrs. E. A. Ross, Mrs. M. Hawkes, Miss E. M. Hurst, Miss N. L. Gibson, Miss M. L. Williams, Mrs. J. Dawson, Messrs. J. Kaufman, I. B. McLeod, I. R. McIntosh, C. A. Robertson, J. B. Warland Browne, T. A. Stephens, C. A. Robertson, J. B. Warland Browne, T. A. Gould, D. R. Crisp, O. K. Colman, A. G. Gould, E. Reynolds, W. J. Trevaskis, D. Wellington, G. S. Copeland and the Secretary.

Presentation of Life Membership Certificate.—The Chairman stated that he had the most pleasant task of asking the Federal President to present the life membership certificate to their friend and colleague, Mr. David Crisp. He reminded members of the great service Mr. Crisp had rendered to the Guild and to pharmacy. He had held every executive position on the S.B.C., and many years ago, when the Branch was not in a position to have a secretary, Mr. Crisp acted in that position in an honorary capacity. Later he became Hon. Treasurer. He was then elected to the position of State President, and for six years he acted as Tasmanian Delegate to the Federal Council. In all these positions David gave of his best. As a Committeeman he was invaluable and always had the interests of members and the Guild at heart. During the years he had proved a loyal and trustworthy friend to himself and to all members of the S.B.C.

Mr. Scott referred to the other Tasmanian life members, Mr. J. H. Gould and the late Mr. L. W. Palfreyman, and stated that these men, together with Mr. Crisp, had contributed greatly to the progress of the Guild. The highest honour that the Guild could bestow on a member was that of life membership, and in Mr. Crisp this high honour had been well earned. He had at all times voiced his State's views in Federal spheres, and no one had earned the right more than Mr. Crisp.

After presenting the life membership certificate, Mr. Scott presented a gift from all members of the Guild which he hoped both Mr. and Mrs. Crisp would enjoy,

and perhaps would compensate Mrs. Crisp in some small way for the many hours she had spent alone whilst Mr. Crisp attended to Guild business.

Mr. Crisp expressed his thanks to members for the thought behind the gift and said he was overwhelmed by the words of the President.

After referring to the early years of the Guild, Mr. Crisp said it was not until the problem of sales tax arose that members realised how necessary it was to work together, and at that stage they really got behind the Federal body. He considered they owed much to the late Mr. A. W. McGibbony and to their present virile Federal President, Mr. Scott, who had carried them to this present state of unity.

He considered that his association with the other members of the Guild was full recompense for any services he had given. He realised the honour of the award now given and felt that the years spent with the Guild had been a great pleasure to him.

Minutes.—After the notice convening the meeting had been read by the Secretary, the minutes of the previous annual general meeting, held on August 27, 1959, were confirmed.

Annual Report.—In moving the adoption of the annual report, the President, Mr. G. M. Fleming, stated that this had been a sad year, with the loss of Mr. McGibbony, Mr. Palfreyman, Mr. Widdowson and Mr. Mitchell.

He referred to the considerable negotiations that had been undertaken on members' behalf by the Federal officers, and he requested all members to stand firmly behind the Federal Executive in their efforts for the Guild as a whole.

In Tasmania a Bill had been passed through Parliament giving the right to other stores to sell certain patent medicines, but this, he considered, was giving a great impetus to the Chemist Only lines and improved the value to them of the advertising scheme which had been operating over the past year.

He expressed the gratitude of members to Mr. Robertson and Mr. Dillon for the valuable work they had done in preparing the pricing service.

The greatest step of the year, he felt, was the establishment of a North-Western District.

The team-work of the S.B.C. had given him great satisfaction and he thanked all members of the Guild, particularly the ladies, for the very loyal support given at all times.

Mr. G. S. Copeland seconded the adoption of the annual report.

Mr. A. G. Gould, in moving the adoption of the financial statements, stated that the cost of the new pricing service had proved very satisfactory, and over the next twelve months they should break even on pricing. However, he stressed that, with costs rising as they were at present, care must be exercised if they were to balance the budget.

Mr. Copeland asked all members to reflect on the considerable work done by the State President. He considered no member could have done a better job and he asked that a record of this appreciation be made.

Mr. Bevan Browne said the untiring work of the Federal President would eventually bring all branches closer together. He expressed appreciation of the new pricing service and the merchandising and publicity campaign, which he considered were ensuring the future of pharmacy and fully justified the members' contributions. He expressed appreciation from the Northern District for the year of service by the State.

Mr. Reynolds thanked the President for the comprehensive annual report and for the valuable services he had rendered to members throughout the year.

The annual report and financial statements were adopted unanimously.

State Branch Committee.—Mr. Fleming reported that, as there were only sufficient nominations received to fill the vacancies, he declared the following members elected for the ensuing two years:—

Mr. J. B. Warland Browne and Mr. G. A. Calver for

TASMANIA—Continued

the Northern District, and Messrs. C. B. Dillon, A. G. Gould, K. H. Jenkins, O. K. Colman and F. J. Holder for the Southern District.

Auditors.—Messrs. Bumford and Walter were re-elected.

By-Laws Amended.—On the motion of Mr. Crane, seconded by Mr. Copeland, the following motion, notice of which had been given, was passed unanimously:—

"That section 4 (1) be deleted and the following be inserted in place thereof:—

(4) (1) The Branch shall have three districts, namely:

(a) A Southern District, comprising all members of the Guild south of the latitude of, but including Oatlands;

(b) A Northern District, comprising all members of the Guild north of Oatlands, extending westward to a meridian through Deloraine and including Deloraine;

(c) A North-Western District, comprising all members of the Guild within the area bounded on the south by the latitude of, but excluding Oatlands and on the east by the meridian of, but excluding, Deloraine;

and that section 5 (2) be deleted and the following be inserted in place thereof:

(5) (2) Districts shall be represented on the committee as follows:

(a) Southern District, 10 members;

(b) Northern District, 3 members;

(c) North-Western District, 3 members."

Federal President.—Mr. Fleming, in welcoming the Federal President, Mr. Eric Scott, stated that the way in which Mr. Scott was welcomed in Tasmania was indicated by the distance members had travelled to attend this meeting, some having come from as far afield as Geelong, Franklin, Launceston and Ulverstone.

Mr. Scott referred to the very strenuous time they had experienced over the past year, but he stressed that he found in discussion with individual members of the Guild that they did not have the problems which the Guild officials throughout the Commonwealth were presenting to him.

He traced the steps over the past years in the development of the National Health Scheme, which had led up to the collection of the 5/- on each prescription.

The present scheme was continuously being changed, and, as might be expected, was the subject of political changes also.

He hoped for improved consideration in this scheme in the future. It was necessary for members to be strong, but to co-operate where it was necessary.

The large and small pack problem had been the biggest worry of the lot, and he and Mr. Evans had to visit Canberra repeatedly on this account. The high cost of the scheme was a constant worry to the Government, but many of the present problems would be ironed out over the next few months. Continued strength and unity of the Guild as a Federal body was the only way in which equitable terms could be achieved.

Federal Secretary.—Mr. Evans referred to the work of the Federal Council over the past year and stressed that these men worked in an honorary capacity. The task of endeavouring to get equitable terms for all members was a very worrying one.

He then referred to repatriation work and answered questions from members.

Vote of Thanks.—Mr. Robertson thanked Mr. Scott and Mr. Evans for coming to Tasmania to be present at the annual meeting, as he realised Mr. Scott spent practically all his time in attending to Guild business. They were very pleased to see Mr. Evans, who is an old Tasmanian, at their meeting, as they realised the amount of work Mr. Evans did for all.

A vote of thanks was carried with acclamation, and the meeting closed at 10.15 p.m.

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NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

"Men are seldom loud in applauding others, unless they feel themselves flattered."

—Kenelm Digby.

Mr. V. H. Barnes has purchased Mealey's Pharmacy, 70A Campbell Parade, Bondi Beach.

Mr. J. D. Clifford is the proprietor of the Pharmacy, enr. Burringbar and Stuart Streets, Mullumbimby.

Mr. R. K. Foy has purchased Malone's Pharmacy, 71 Burwood Road, Burwood.

Mr. A. Goldberg has purchased Shephard's Pharmacy, 111 Enmore Road, Enmore.

Mr. T. B. Hoskin has opened a pharmacy at 1020E Forest Road, Lugarno.

Mr. J. A. Newton-Brown has purchased Peter's Pharmacy, 433 Victoria Avenue, Chatswood.

Mr. U. M. St. Clair has purchased Middleton's Pharmacy, 552 Pacific Highway, St. Leonards.

Mr. A. J. Zielsch has opened a pharmacy at 202 Ocean Street, Edgecliff.

The Simbirlee Drug Store at Terrigal has been sold.

Martin's Pharmacy at Newcastle has been closed.

Norman's Pharmacy at The Rock has been closed.

Valde Thomas Gideon Leece.—The many friends of Mr. Ron Leece, of Roseville, will regret to hear of the passing of his father, Thomas Gideon Leece. The late Mr. Leece had a distinguished career in the Postal Department, rising to the position of Director of Postal Services, prior to his retirement some 20 years ago. The funeral left the Methodist Church, Moore Street, East Roseville, on September 14 after a service at 11 a.m. for the Northern Suburbs Crematorium. Mr. Ron Leece is a member of the New South Wales State Branch Committee of the Guild.

DR. W. J. O'REILLY APPOINTED TO UNIVERSITY STAFF

Dr. W. J. O'Reilly has been appointed to a lectureship in pharmacy in the University of Sydney. Dr. O'Reilly qualified in 1953 as a pharmacist with the New South Wales Pharmacy Board. He graduated Bachelor of Science in the University of Sydney in 1957.

From 1958 he was a graduate student in the School of Pharmacy, University of California, and he was the Woods' Travelling Scholar in 1958 and a Parke-Davis Research Fellow in 1959-60. He graduated Doctor of Philosophy in the University of California in 1960.

Before returning to Sydney to take up his appointment he will work on a research project in Denmark.

BAN ON THALLIUM

By Regulation 11, under the Poisons Act, no person may buy or sell Thallium unless he has the written authority of the Director-General of Public Health.

The regulation reads:—

(2) No person shall—

(a) buy or obtain or use any thallium or its salts or its compounds or any preparation or admixture thereof; or

(b) sell or supply such poison to any person, unless the person buying, obtaining, using or being

supplied with the poison has the written authority of the Director-General of Public Health to buy, obtain, use or be supplied with such poison.

(3) Every person who has a written authority issued under the provisions of this Regulation to buy, obtain, use or be supplied with any of the poisons mentioned in this Regulation shall produce such written authority on the demand of any member of the police force or person authorised in writing in that behalf (either generally or in any particular case) by the Board.

VISIT OF PROFESSOR ELLIOTT

At an intimate dinner, held in the George Room, Adams Hotel, on August 26, the President and members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met Professor T. Elliott, who is Professor of Pharmaceutics in the University of Malaya at Sepoy Lines.

The loyal toast was honoured.

Addressing those assembled, Mr. Winterton said: "We are here to meet Professor Elliott from Malaya. We value this opportunity to entertain such a visitor from our near north. I have much pleasure in confiding in Professor Wright the duty of proposing a toast to our distinguished visitor."

Professor Wright, in proposing the toast, said: "It affords me great pleasure to be asked to say 'welcome' to Tom Elliott. He has had a wide and varied experience. After qualifying in Great Britain, he gained considerable insight there into the wholesale, retail and hospital aspects of pharmacy. Later he became engaged in the teaching profession in South Africa. Finally he went to Malaya as Professor of Pharmaceutics in the University of Malaya. After the war a Department was set up and this is producing worthwhile research, due to Professor Elliott."

I went up and examined for him some little time ago, and this linked two pharmacy schools, which carry out research of a similar character. This research is of a serious nature. We must have more contacts with the University of Malaya. Professor Elliott is Editor of 'The Pharmaceutical Journal of Malaya'—our Society receives copies of this worthwhile publication. Through our distinguished visitor, I convey greetings to the Pharmaceutical Association of Malaya." (The toast was then honoured.)

Responding, Professor Elliott said he had been overwhelmed with hospitality since his arrival in Australia 14 days ago.

"I am an ardent reader of the 'A.J.P.'; I have seen your photos and read what you say. Now it is nice to say 'Hullo' in person," he said. "You must be immensely proud of pharmacy in New South Wales; it is really professional in all respects, and this must come from the Department (of Pharmacy)."

Professor Elliott then applauded the efforts made by the Society and its members in solidly supporting the Department, which was leading in research.

S. W. GAYFER BEQUEST ESSAY COMPETITION, 1960

Registered Pharmacists, Assistants and Apprentices throughout Australia are asked to note that they are eligible to enter the 1960 S. W. Gayfer Bequest Competition.

Articles now need not be specially written for entry in the Competition, for subject to the rules— "any article published in the 'A.J.P.' or other scientific publication during the 12 months next preceding the closing date hereof may be submitted for the competition."

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- (c) S.M.A. has a truly "tranquillising" effect on teasy babies—the transition is amazing.
- (d) If mother is feeding baby under difficulties and at times feels the effort is too much for her, it is possible to substitute S.M.A. for several feeds—baby won't know the difference.

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Terms and Conditions of the Competition

1. Value of prize or prizes—approximately £50.
2. A single award may be made or the prize may be divided at the discretion of the adjudicators.
3. Essays must be on some subject directly related to the practice of Pharmacy and of such a nature that in the opinion of the judges they contribute to the advancement of Pharmacy, of pharmaceutical knowledge in any of its aspects, technical, professional or business. Special consideration will be given by the judges to essays based on original investigation by competitors.
4. Subject to these rules, any article published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" or other scientific publication during the twelve months next preceding the closing date hereof may be submitted for the competition.
5. Articles are to be available for publication by the adjudicators free of charge.
6. Essays must be the original work of competitors.
7. Three typewritten copies of the articles must be submitted and must be accompanied by an entry form which may be obtained on application.
8. Each article shall be accompanied by the name and address and qualification of the entrant.
9. Those eligible to enter the competition shall be chemists and/or chemists' assistants and/or chemists' apprentices. A chemist's assistant is defined as a person who not being a chemist or an apprentice is proceeding to a pharmacy degree of qualification.
10. There shall be three adjudicators appointed by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, one of whom shall be the Editor of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."
11. The prize or prizes will be awarded for notable contributions only and not necessarily annually.
12. Entries opened on January 1 and close on December 30, 1960.

(Entry forms may be had on application to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney.)

PHARMACY QUALIFYING EXAMINATION, AUGUST, 1960

List of Passes

CREDIT: HEMAN, Lazare.

PASSES: AGGS, Russell Peter; ALLEN, James Stewart; ARMSTRONG, Brian Percival; ARNOT, Grahame Charles; AZOULAY, Bernard Marcel; BARRACLOUGH, June Ellen; BATES, Elaine Dawn; BERNARD, Philomena Mary; BIDENCOPE, Marjory Anne; BRODIE, Muriel; BROOKS, Barry Michael John; CAMILLERI, Gladys Mark Jessie; CLIFTON, James Christie; CONNOLLY, Michael James; CORNELL, Kenneth Joseph; CRAPP, Keith William; CROSSLEY, Geoffrey Francis; CROWTHER, Geoffrey Edward; DAN, Emil Nicholas; DARIN, Rex John; DELANEY, Kerry Ronald; DINNAR, Barry John; DODDS, Phillip William; DONOVAN, Brian Joseph; DONSOWORTH, Roger James; DOYLE, Peter Anthony; EVANS, Laurice Gwenneth; FIANDER, Henry Joseph; FIELD, Warren; FINCH, Edward Paul; FONG, Thomas Edwin; GARD, Graham Charles; GRANTHAM, Douglas Ross; GRIMA, Anthony; HADLEY, John Dunstan; HAGAN, Geoffrey Kevin; HAGNEY, Veronica May; HARRIS, Colleen Uther; HARRIS, Jennifer Grace; HAWKER, Jennifer Mary; HAYES, Robert Edward; HILLS, Doreen Janette; HISCOCK, Terence Robert; HORNER, Ernest Roger; HOUSTON, Norma Jean; ISLEY, John Hamilton; JOBLING, John Hughes; JOHNSON, June Margaret; JOHNSTON, William Michael; JONES, Geoffrey Phillip; KAVANAGH, James Raymond; KELLY, Grahame John; KENCH, Barbara; KORLYAN, Millicent; LANTRY, Paul Francis Patrick; LAW, Anthony Richard Leslie; LUMSDON, Susan Elizabeth; McNEIL, Vernon Henry; MACLEAN, Donald James; MAGILL, Warwick Henry; MALLIN, Barbara Joan; MANN, Kevin John; MARKS,

Michael John; MASSASSO, Peter; MATTHEWS, Patricia Marie; MEADOWS, John Peter; MELLOR, Ian Henry; MILLS, Lorna Marian; MOORE, Peter James; MORRIS, Jeanette Joy; MUIRHEAD, Anthony John; MURPHY, Peter Harry; NASSER, Anthony John; NEELD, John Robert; NIMMO, James Hamilton; NORMAN, Arthur Edward; NORRIS, Adrian Clive; NOYES, Margaret Ann; O'BRIEN, Raymond Francis; O'FARRELL, Marie Elizabeth; O'SULLIVAN, Michael; PEARSE, Stella; PENTES, Helen Alexandra; PILLING, John William; ROBERTS, Terence Paul; ROSEN, Phyllis; SEGAL, Ronald Hyman; SHAW, Brian John; SHEPPARD, Laurence Anthony; SMITH, Brian Wilson; SMITH, Margaret; SMYTH, John Patrick; SNIDER, David Ross; SORAUER, Helly Juliet Antonia; STARR, Barry Arthur; STAUNTON, Anthony Patrick; STEADSON, Keith David; STEIN, Ruth; STORMAN, Michael Ovid; STUTSEL, Gary Myles; TYLER, Mary; USHER, William John; WALSH, John Daniel; WATSON, David Ian; WAYN, Stephen Albert; WILSON, Alfred George.

SOLIDARITY

Presidential Address Delivered to the Annual Meeting of The Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia (N.S.W. Branch) by the State President, Mr. Leslie W. Smith, at Sydney, on August 31, 1960.

The Guild since its foundation in 1928 has been a major force in shaping the economic development of Pharmacy throughout Australia. While many of its original objectives have been achieved, there are still serious problems confronting it; old difficulties have assumed new importance and changes are taking place in our national social structure at an alarming rate which will inevitably affect every Guild member throughout the Commonwealth.

The policies and methods of the Guild have had, over the years, important consequences for all members and this will continue to be so. Unsolved problems will overflow into the next era; they cannot be solved by arithmetic and there is no set of rules, no constitution and no principles by which agreement on many matters which arise can be complete and entirely satisfactory to all parties; therefore, differences are inevitable. Particular emphasis must be laid upon our part under the National Health Act 1953-59. In all our negotiations with representatives of the Commonwealth it must be clearly borne in mind there are two opposite sides—the governmental, representing the taxpayer, and the Guild, representing the chemists in business throughout Australia.

Human nature being what it is, there must be differences of opinion and very often it can be truthfully said that these differences are very wide. Often the only answer is "compromise," but by that I do not mean a surrender of principle, for there is no chemist in Australia more determined to uphold a principle than myself; but when one finds oneself confronted with forces so strong and, most importantly, in possession of overwhelming evidence to support their statements and claims, then the only sensible thing to do is to compromise, otherwise one risks losing all.

There is, of course, no agreement which would suit every approved chemist in Australia, but if it were left to the individual then there would be 4500 varying agreements and many would embody just what that particular person wanted to do, at times without regard for anything else. Therefore, the Guild leaders must act as they think best, and their banner is emblazoned "The Greatest Good for the Greatest Number."

The great bulk of Guild members never take an active part in Guild affairs, and have no wish to do so. They allow others to shoulder the responsibility of office, and acquiesce in what they do. They use their leisure with their homes and families and on the various recreations and pursuits available to all men in a free and prosperous community. Even attendance at a Guild meeting they avoid if they can. If individual members do start to join issue with their Guild leaders they expose themselves and all other members of the Guild to the risk

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

of a wedge being driven into the Guild structure by (a) governmental officials and/or the Minister and (b) manufacturers and others; therefore solidarity is an absolute necessity. No member must set his own wants against those of a fellow member or act in any way regardless of the interests of the Guild as a whole.

Clearly the community has an interest in the Guild, which justifies it, in turn, in regulating its internal affairs to the extent necessary to ensure that its great power as the sole negotiating body, under section 99 of the National Health Act 1953-59, with regard to conditions and rates of payment for the supply of pharmaceutical benefits to the entire population of the Commonwealth is not used to prejudice the individual pharmaceutically. The community's interest flows not so much from any specially privileged position that the Guild enjoys under the law as from the fact that a democratic community cannot allow any such great concentration of power to exist unless such powers are used justly and responsibly.

The interest shown by the community was demonstrated by the articles, editorials and letters in the newspapers throughout the Commonwealth earlier this year, attacking our professional fees and our profits. Many of these were, of course, ill-informed, completely biased and totally untrue. When any statement appears in the press, over the radio or on TV it is the duty of the Guild member to stand firm and refuse, under any circumstances, to make any statement or comment on what has appeared or has been said. The correct procedure is to refer the person making the overtures to the Federal Director of Public Relations, Mr. G. Tennyson, for any appropriate comment or reply.

Under the Guild constitution the responsibility of the member is quite clear cut. He should loyally abide by all decisions and directions of the State Branch Committee or the Federal Council, as the case may be, and give every assistance in any action taken in accordance with the constitution, and shall refrain from giving information or assistance to any person or company against which the State Branch Committee or Federal Council is taking preventive or enforcement action. An organisation must have rules. It is quite unreal to regard these rules as a mere contract between members. An applicant for membership of the Guild cannot bargain about the terms of the rules. It is therefore essential that the rules should be required to incorporate certain minimum provisions and be prohibited from imposing any unreasonable conditions on members. This is taken care of by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, under which the constitution and rules are registered. After registration no alteration of rules has effect until the Industrial Registrar has certified that the alteration is not, in his opinion, contrary to the Act.

One recent example of where solidarity should be practised will suffice. Recently a large chain store organisation sought to obtain Ipana tooth paste to feature it in their stores and did, in fact, do so, and at a cut price. Immediately the State Branch Committee learnt of this it sent out a recommendation to every member to either put a sticker on or stamp every carton with a rubber stamp, and not to sell more than one or at the most two tubes to any one person. Any member who acted contrary to this drove a nail into his own coffin and one into the coffin of every other chemist in business in Australia, together with doing untold injury to every Chemist Only line, because any manufacturer seeing any leakage of a Chemist Only line would immediately ask the question, "What value can I place on this Chemist Only policy?"

Solidarity can no longer be regarded as an ideal; it is an absolute necessity in any organisation if that organisation hopes to achieve the "greatest good for the greatest number of its members." Then one and all its members must stand united; in other words, solidarity must be the keystone upon which to build and increase our strength.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge Street, Sydney, on September 13, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. C. Gostelow (Chairman), Professor S. Wright, Messrs. L. Smith, G. Mallam, K. Cartwright, E. Dempster, G. Simpson and G. Harman.

Fourth Year Training for Degree Students.—Matter deferred. Certain information tabled was to be circulated to the Sub-Committee.

Inspector's Reports.—Twelve prosecutions for selling restricted drugs without the authority of a doctor's prescription were authorised.

Sale of Bust Developers.—The advice of the Crown Solicitor was to be sought as to the meaning of the word "cosmetic" as applied to the sale of these products, both of which were stated to contain hormones.

Applications for registration granted—

(a) Having Passed Qualifying Examination: Russell Peter Aggs, Gladys Mary Jessie Agius (nee Camilleri), James Stewart Allen, Graham Charles Arnot, Bernard Marcel Azoulay, Elaine Dawn Bates, Janice Elbourn Beavan, Philomena Mary Bernard, Muriel Brodie, James Christie Clifton, Barry Michael John Brooks, Kenneth Joseph Cornell, Keith William Crapp, Geoffrey Francis Crossley, Geoffrey Edward Crowther, Rex John Darin, Kerry Ronald Delaney, Barry John Dinnar, Phillip William Dodds, Brian Joseph Donovan, Roger James Donsworth, Peter Anthony Doyle, Laurice Gwenneth Evans, Henry Joseph Fiander, Warren Field, Edward Paul Finch, Thomas Edwin Fong, Graham Charles Gard, Douglas Ross Grantham, Anthony Grima, John Dunstan Hadley, Geoffrey Kevin Hagan, Veronica May Hagney, Colleen Uther Harris, Jennifer Grace Harris, Jennifer Mary Hawker, Robert Edward Hayes, Lazare Heman, Nadeen Hodge, Ernest Roger Horner, John Hamilton Isley, June Margaret Johnson, William Michael Johnston, Geoffrey Phillip Jones, James Raymond Kavanagh, Grahame John Kelly, Joan Rosalind Pockley, Antill Kennard, Millicent Koriyan, Paul Francis Patrick Lantry, Anthony Richard Leslie Law, Susan Elizabeth Lumsdon (nee Ogden), Vernon Henry McNeil, Warwick Henry Magill, Barbara Joan Mallen, Kevin John Mann, Michael John Marks, Ian Henry Mellor, Lorna Marian Mills, Peter James Moore, Anthony John Muirhead, Peter Harry Murphy, Anthony John Nasser, John Robert Neeld, James Hamilton Nimmo, Arthur Edward Norman, Adrian Clive Norris, Margaret Ann Noyes, Raymond Francis O'Brien, Colin Ernest O'Donnell, Marie Elizabeth O'Farrell, Michael Francis O'Sullivan, Anthony James Pattinson, Stella Henrietta Pearce (nee Herbrand), Helen Alexandra Pentes, John William Pilling, Terence Paul Roberts, Phyllis Rosen (nee Mahler), Ronald Hyman Segal, Laurence Anthony Sheppard, Margaret Smith, John Patrick Smyth, David Ross Snider, Helly Juliet Antonia Sorauer, Barry Arthur Starr, Anthony Patrick Staunton, Keith David Steadson, Ruth Stein, Michael Ovid Stormon, Gary Myles Stutsel, Mary Tyler, William John Usher, John Daniel Walsh, David Ian Watson, Graeme Dean Watson and Stephen Albert Wayne.

Registration was granted in each case.

(b) By Reciprocal Agreement: Sister H. Stein (from Victoria), Thomas Archibald Harris Ready (from Victoria), Neville Michael Gaha (from Queensland), Alan Russell Peterson (from New Zealand).

(c) By Restoration: Campbell Rennie Seal Hill.

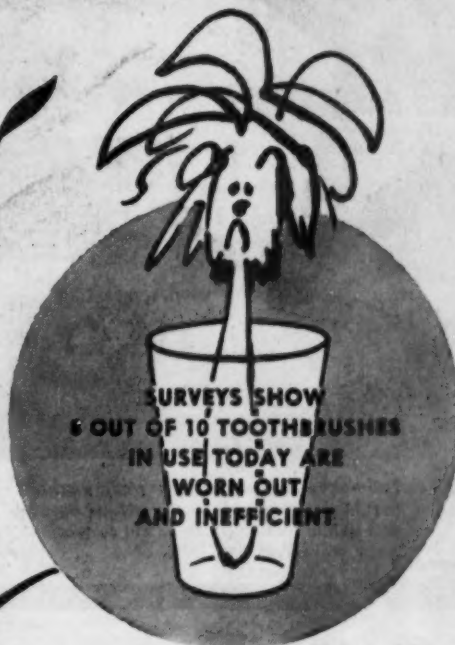
Certificates of Identity were issued to Colleen Uther Harris (to Victoria), Lionel Rupert Fowler (to Great Britain), Robert Bruce Taylor (to Great Britain) and Janice Elbourn Beavan (to Great Britain).

Poisons Act.—Deaths from the following poisons have been notified since last meeting, viz.: Chloral Hydrate 3, Bromide Co. 1, Barbiturates 4, Strychnine 2, Arsenic 1, Carbromal 1, various drugs 1.

Apprenticeship Indentures.—Registrations comprised 6 transfers, 6 cancellations, 2 resumptions and 1 extension.

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Correspondence.—From Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, Report of Executive Meeting.—Noted.

Vacuum Oil Co., inquiry as to control of certain chemicals.—The Registrar agreed to furnish a suitable reply.

Mr. M. Karabus, South Africa, requesting information on the new Pharmacy Course.—Mr. Karabus was to be informed of his proper course of action.

Prosecutions.—The following persons were prosecuted for selling restricted drugs without a prescription, and the results are set out hereunder:

CULHANE, J. M.: Registered Proprietor of The Sydenham Pharmacy, 80A Railway Road, Sydenham, appeared before Newtown Court on 7/9/1960, charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription. He was convicted and fined £5 with court costs £1.

PENNY, N. B. & H. S.: Unregistered Proprietors, trading as Penny's Pharmacy, 60 Railway Road, St. Peters, appeared before Newtown Court on 7/9/1960 charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. They were convicted and fined £5 with court costs of £1 on each charge (total fine £10).

OWEN, M. M.: Registered Proprietor, of Owen's Pharmacy, 134a King Street, Newtown, appeared before Newtown Court on 7/9/1960 charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. He was convicted and fined £5 with court costs of £1 on each charge (total fine £10).

WALLACE, F.F.: Registered Proprietor, trading with others as Wallace's Pharmacy, 251 Marrickville Road, Marrickville, appeared before Newtown Court on 7/9/1960 charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. He was convicted and fined £5 with court costs of £1 on each charge (total fine £10).

SMITH, H. C.: Registered Proprietor, of Peter Smith's Pharmacy, 272 Marrickville Road, Marrickville, appeared before Newtown Court on 7/9/1960 charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. He was convicted and fined £5 with court costs of £1 on each charge (total fine £10).

FORD, D. R.: Registered Proprietor, who with another trading as D. and P. Ford, 247 King Street, Newtown, appeared before Newtown Court on 7/9/1960 charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. He was convicted and fined £5 with court costs of £1 on each charge (total fine £10).

BILBE, R. J.: Registered Proprietor, of Bilbe's Pharmacy, 256 Burwood Road, Burwood, appeared before Burwood Court on 8/9/1960, charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription. He was convicted and fined £5 with court costs £1.

SEGAL, H.: Registered Proprietor, of 230 Oxford Street, Woollahra, appeared before Central Police Court on 9/9/1960, charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. He was convicted and fined £10 with court costs of £1 on each charge (total fine £20).

McCONVILLE, P.: Registered Pharmacist, employed by K. J. Berry, 142 Hume Highway, Yagoona, appeared before Bankstown Court on 13/9/1960 charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. He was convicted and fined £4 with court costs of £1 on each charge (total fine £8).

WHITEHEAD, C. K.: Registered Proprietor, of Yagoona Pharmacy, 447 Hume Highway, Yagoona, appeared before Bankstown Court on 13/9/1960 charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. He was convicted and fined £5 with breach of Regulation 18, £4 with breach of Regulation 20 and £1 court costs on each charge (total fine £9).

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, on September 6, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Councillors A. F. Winterton (Chairman), E. G. Hall, K. A. Cartwright, Mavis Sweeney, H. W. Read, W. R. Cutler and S. Palfreyman.

Pharmacy Ball.—Mr. Winterton said the attendance at the Ball on August 8 was 828, and a very good evening had been had by all.

Mr. Winterton said he had also attended the Newcastle Ball on August 3, when over 500 persons were present. The decorations and the supper were excellent.

Newcastle Annual Dinner.—Mr. Winterton said he had attended the Newcastle Annual Dinner on August 13. Dr. Cameron, Federal Minister for Health, was the chief guest. Mr. Alan Fairhall, M.H.R., was also present.

Presentation of Registration Certificates.—It was noted that the Second Ceremony would be held on Thursday, October 13, in the Great Hall.

"The Impact of Antibiotics on Medicine."—Mr. Winterton said this lecture on September 1 by Dr. E. P. Abraham had been most interesting.

A lecture by Dr. A. Hofmann on "More Recent Chemical and Pharmacological Findings in the Field of Ergot Alkaloids" would be given this evening.

Vacational Employment—Pharmacy Students.—The circular to master-pharmacists was approved.

Dinner to Meet Professor Elliott.—Mr. Cartwright reported favourably on the Dinner held at Adams Hotel on August 26.

Correspondence.—From Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, enclosing copy of report by Mr. R. E. Thomas on completion of project under H. W. Woods Travelling Scholarship 1959.

From Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, enclosing copy of letter from Director-General of Health,

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Canberra, concerning the hydrolysis of Calcium Acetyl Salicylate in Mist Calcium Acetyl Salicylate A.P.F.—It was stated that previous mention had been made of the instability in a recommendation from the A.P.F. Committee.

From Chief Secretary's Department, enclosing copy of Proclamation (N.S.W. Gazette, August 5, 1960) declaring Phenazocine and certain other drugs as dangerous drugs on and from February 6, 1961.

From Mr. K. J. C. Johnson, Chairman, Institutional and Industrial Pharmacists' Group, forwarding report on affairs of the Group including article on the June Symposium, "Postgraduate Studies for Hospital Pharmacists."—It was mentioned that Mr. K. J. C. Johnson had been re-elected Chairman of the Group.

New Members Elected.—Miss Maria Elizabeth Chalmers, Villawood; Edward Llewellyn Crook, Northbridge; Grahame John Kelly, Fairlight; Deryck Ferguson Kerr, Croydon; Robert Barry McEwan, Yowie Bay; Julian Arundel Newton-Brown, Chatswood; Mrs. Joy Dorothy Tyson, Gympie; and Peter Muir Wyllie, Terrigal.

Advanced to Full Membership.—Richard Charles Hibbard, Bellevue Hill; Stuart Hutchison, Westmead; John Roger Norman, Albury; and Stephen Albert Wayn, Cammeray.

Reinstatement.—Lawrence Leong, Hong Kong.

Associates.—Miss Elna Beth Dunbar and John Gavin Rourke.

Unpaid Subscriptions.—It was decided to consider unpaid subscriptions at a later date, to decide what action should be taken to enforce payment.

Gayfer Bequest Essay Competition.—It was decided to refer to this competition further in the "A.J.P." and also in the Digest. The prize had been increased to £50 on this occasion.

The meeting terminated at 10.30 p.m.

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THE GUILD

Annual Meeting

The thirty-second annual general meeting of members of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia (New South Wales Branch) was held in the Theatre, I.C.I. House, Circular Quay, Sydney, on Wednesday, August 31, at 8 p.m.

Mr. Leslie W. Smith, State President, occupied the Chair.

The notice convening the meeting was taken as read.

Minutes.—The Chairman said he had perused the minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on August 21, 1959, and proposed to sign them as a correct record. —Resolved accordingly.

Country Members.—The Chairman extended a welcome to country visitors present, including Mr. Sam Morris and Mr. Duncan Cruickshank, representatives of the Newcastle and Hunter Valley Pharmacists' Association.

Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Accounts.—Mr. Smith said: "You have all been circulated with the Thirty-Second Annual Report. I want to make some short observations on it."

Regarding industrial matters, the new Chemists (State) Award has now been finalised and the new rates agreed. There is an increase of 28 per cent. in the margins for skill. The total margins now are—

Registered Assistant	£ 8 5 0
Chief Assistant	£ 9 0 0
Manager, without assistants or in charge of less than 5 assistants	£10 0 0
Manager in charge of 5 to 9 assistants	£11 0 0
Manager in charge of 10 or more assistants	£12 0 0

Unregistered 22 years and over ... 13 0 increase
 " 21 years ... 10 0 increase
 " under 21 years ... pro rata on 10/- basis

The increases for registered labour was not as high as in Victoria. The Award is re-written for two years.

Where over current rates are already being paid there is no obligation on the employer to pass on the increase unless he has specifically contracted to do so. If you are paying over the award there is no obligation to increase the wages.

It is appropriate that I should refer to one matter of outstanding importance mentioned under the Public Relations Secretariat, namely, National Health Dispensing, concerning which I propose to outline some of the happenings since last year's Annual Meeting.

The Guild has been successful in having Double Endorsement removed, but of course the endorsement on antibiotics is still necessary. I will press at the Federal Executive Meeting in Melbourne on September 5 for the Commonwealth to notify all chemists. The regulation so far has not been repealed."

Mr. Sam Morris: "There is no waiver on children."

Mr. Smith: "No, or on antibiotics."

At this point Mr. Smith introduced to the meeting Mr. Geoff Tennyson, the Public Relations Director, adding "You may ask any questions of him that you wish."

Mr. Morris spoke of the large number of P.M.S. scripts returned for endorsement. Apparently no query had been taken on the number of scripts sent back throughout Australia. If figures were taken over the whole State it would be found that a frightening number of prescriptions was sent back.

Mr. Duncan Cruickshank said the Federal Executive should get figures from say 100 chemists.

Mr. Audley: "This £2 million you speak of takes into account the normal rise in living."

Mr. Smith: "We have got a rise and fall clause."

Mr. Audley: "Then we would not be penalised."

Mr. Smith: "Would any member like to ask questions about Trade and Commerce? Mr. Frew is here and he can answer you."

Mr. Cruickshank: "Yes, what about the open distribution of Country Club? I have asked Mr. Frew a question which is leading to a motion I have prepared. It deals with the development of a new type of Chemist Only contract apart from the Merchandising Department."

The chemists of Newcastle want to know why they were not informed that Country Club was to become an open seller.

Mr. Frew: "I am glad you brought that up as it involves a bigger question, the question of the distribution of Glenbrook's products. I can't give the reason why you were not informed about Country Club. It was a decision at the Federal level, but it was discussed in New South Wales. The State considered we would not suffer if Country Club was to go into department stores. It appears that the Federal body did not write to everyone. I don't know why Sterlings advertised 'good stores everywhere.' We were assured that stores with it in already would have the line and also their branches like D.J.'s at Wagga and Newcastle. We could not say to these department stores 'You can have it in Sydney, but not elsewhere.' There is an advantage to have distribution in departmental stores. This matter was recently discussed at the Melbourne Trade and Commerce Federal Conference."

We were concerned at the Glenbrook policy, and put a paragraph in the Guild Service Bulletin regarding Bayers Childrens Aspirin. The same paragraph was sent to every chemist in Australia.

The matter of Sterlings policy was discussed in committee and it was to be taken up Federally."

Mr. Cruickshank then moved that this Annual General Meeting recommend that products be endorsed or accepted as Chemist Only by the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia, only on contract



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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

with the manufacturer or distributor.

The Treasurer, Mr. K. W. Jordan, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the Annual Report, referred to the accounts and Balance Sheet.

Taking the Income and Expenditure accounts first. Income for the year was £15,320/1/1, whilst the Expenditure was £15,011/19/3, leaving a surplus of £308/1/10. At the last annual meeting he expressed some concern as to whether they would be able to balance their budget during the coming year. They knew that they would face some wage increases and considerable increases in postage and telephone charges. Fortunately, as far as the female staff was concerned, the marginal increases had been of a gradual nature, which accounted for only £140 for the year. The increases envisaged in the postal charges on such items as the price lists and bulletin were not as great as expected, and they did not apply to the whole of the year. However, these increases were reflected in the diminished surplus on the sale of price lists and Guild Guide to Poisons Schedules. The surplus on these two items fell from £1160 to £543 and from £281 to £181 respectively. It appeared that for the ensuing year the surplus on these two items would be still further reduced. Members might well ask why the committee wanted to show a profit on these items. It was from such sources that they are able to derive some monies to enable them to carry on at the present annual subscription.

Turning now to the Balance Sheet, members would see that they had liquid assets of £16,062/11/1 and after including Treasury Bonds of £2850 they had a total of quick assets of £18,912/11/1. Total assets stand at £24,183/6/6 and liabilities at £3348/1/5. Thus the excess of assets over liabilities stood at £20,835/5/1. Actually this included a surplus from the Publicity account, which was building up at the end of the financial year awaiting the next promotion.

Members had been told by the President that they hoped to move into their own Guild House during the coming year. The cost of furnishing and equipping the building would be considerable, so he felt they must pay tribute to past committees, and in particular to the Secretary, for their wisdom in gradually building up the assets so as to meet such an abnormal expenditure.

Mr. Jordan concluded by saying: "I must add a word of praise for our office staff. During the past two years that I have been on the Executive I have been particularly impressed with the efficiency and loyalty shown by our staff, and if I might be permitted to particularise in one department, I would say that I doubt if our Pricing Department has ever functioned more smoothly than it has during the past year or so."

Mr. Healy: "Has there been any increase in the commission for the Hospital Contribution Fund collections and the Medical Benefits Fund?"

Answer: "No. We've attacked that question for years. Fifteen per cent. is allowed for administration, and the Funds think they are magnanimous in giving us 5 per cent. It goes back many years. The Blue Cross Association only makes the policy. We attended a meeting of the Blue Cross in Brisbane and raised this point without avail. Then we went for alterations of a machinery nature, to facilitate our handling of contributions."

Mr. Joe Finn: "Is there any suggestion of diminution in the work?"

Answer: "We have achieved something—a minimum contribution of one month, not one week. As the administration of the two Funds is to be amalgamated, this will help us. A new body has been constituted, called the Hospital and Medical Benefits Administration Pty. Ltd. This will control the administration of the two Funds. One thing which they propose to do is to have a single book for both Funds, that would halve our work."

A member inquired: "Should we sign the Agreement?"

Answer: "Negotiations are at a delicate stage. They

are very adamant people, but we have maintained liaison with them. The contract matter goes back two years, the banking matter has not been agreed to. They wanted to compel us to bank through the Commonwealth Bank weekly. Of course we can pay direct to the Funds by cheque each week. A cheque costs threepence (you can use their envelope), but that is still not exactly what we wanted. We eventually arranged an Executive Meeting—four on each side.

"The Banking matter was brought up, also a new Agreement, but they said they couldn't make us parties to a Contract. However, it was agreed that we should exchange letters, and we are waiting for their letter to come back. Subsequent to that meeting, we did discuss matters, and we wrote setting out what we wanted. Now, the new Administrative Company has cropped up. At the present stage we have not got anything, really."

Mr. Cruickshank: "If the Guild recommends not to sign the Contract, and if a member does not sign, what will happen?"

Answer: "If anything in the Contract is not blatant, we will recommend that members sign it."

Mr. Cruickshank: "In the event of the Guild not recommending that way?"

Answer: "It would be thrown back on the member's decision."

Mr. Cruickshank: "They've given us nothing!"

Reply: "We've got something out of them, as the years roll on."

Mr. Cruickshank: "I can't see what they've given us."

Mr. Finn: "Has the Guild investigated the legal aspect, in the event of burglary?"

Mr. Conolly said the agent was responsible for trust funds in his care.

Mr. Sam Morris: "Neil Smith asked if we consider the expenditure on Counter Points as justified."

Mr. Smith, addressing the meeting: "What are your views?"

A member said: "I would say it was worthwhile, we want something like it."

Mr. Cruickshank: "We have a Newcastle Counter Points, and we find it most helpful."

Mr. Stormon: "Counter Points is quite a good shot."

Voice: "The earlier issues were better, they were more precise. Now it is too long, too repetitive, and rambling."

Mr. Finn: "Trying to oversell people is most unprofessional!"

Mr. Morris: "What are you in business for?"

Mr. Audley: "The staff are interested in Counter Points."

On the Industrial side, Mr. Stormon asked: "The Guild is a member of the Employers' Federation. Does the Guild employ pharmacists to do pricing in the Repatriation?"

Mr. Smith: "Yes."

Mr. Stormon: "Is it correct that you pay £30 a week for a nominal 35 hours? They are paying too much for pricing the scripts, and we are paying too much for having this work done."

Mr. Smith: "When we attempted to get registered labour at award rates, it couldn't be done. So the pricing got further behind. We had to pay a higher wage."

The motion for adoption of the Annual Report Balance Sheet of Accounts was put to the meeting and carried.

Presidential Address.—Mr. Smith then delivered his Presidential address entitled "Solidarity." [The text of this address is published separately in the N.S.W. Section of this issue.—Ed.]

State Branch Committee Election.—Mr. Smith announced that the following nominations for election to the State Branch Committee had been received: Messrs. N. K. Carr, K. W. Jordan, P. R. Lipman, W. F. Pinerua, L. W. Smith, K. E. Thomas, J. N. Young. The general state of Poll following the election was as follows:—

N. K. Carr	574
K. W. Jordan	967

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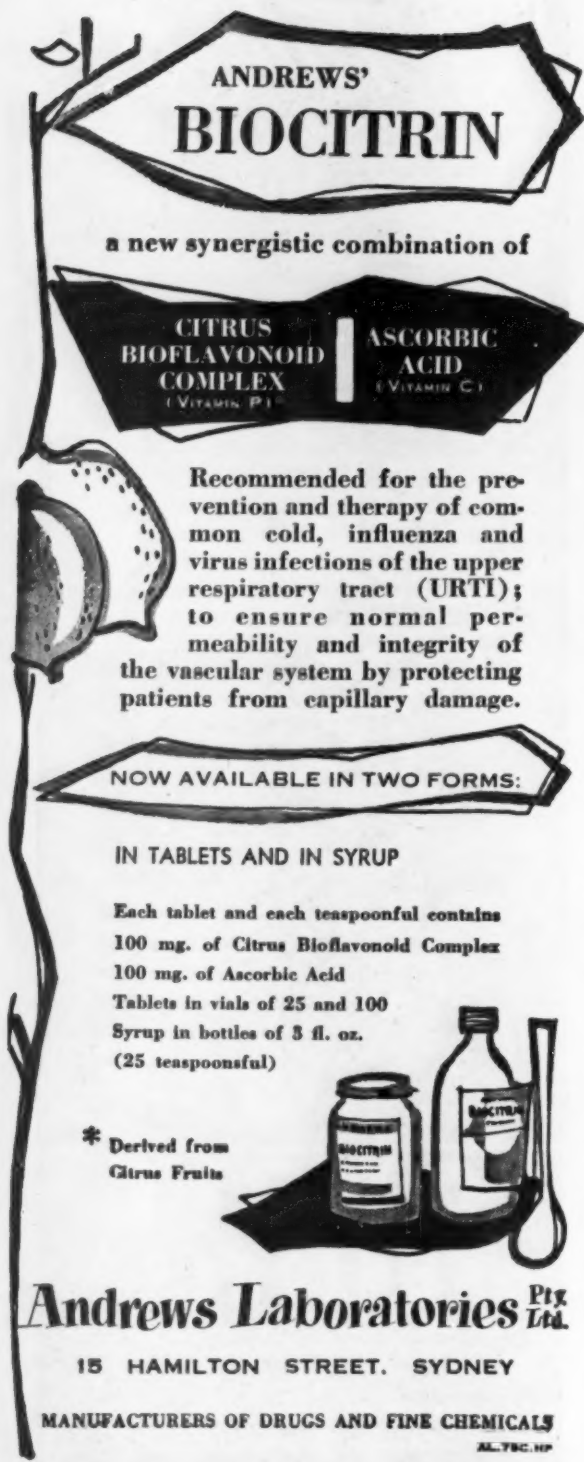
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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

P. R. Lipman	856
W. F. Pinerua	963
L. W. Smith	898
K. E. Thomas	994
J. N. Young	832
	<hr/> 6084

Mr. Smith then declared the following elected as members of the State Branch Committee for the ensuing term, namely: Messrs. K. W. Jordan, P. R. Lipman, W. F. Pinerua, L. W. Smith, K. E. Thomas and J. N. Young.

He said it was the largest Poll ever held—1021 persons voted out of a total of about 1400.

Election of Sub-Committees.—It was resolved that the State Branch Committee be empowered to elect its own Sub-Committee.

Auditors.—Messrs. Holt and Thompson were re-appointed.

General Business.—Mr. Cox said he had something to say. He gave recent instances of the giving of discounts, and then moved: "That, in view of the giving of illicit and unauthorised discounts by pharmacies in a particular sector of Sydney, and having regard to the threat to pharmaceutical standards inherent in such practice, this meeting calls upon the Branch Committee urgently to consider, plan and put into effect all measures necessary to stamp out the said practice."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Morris.

Mr. Morris said that in a lot of cases, young pharmacists opened up with not the faintest clue as to how to go about business. The Guild State Branch Committee men should call on them. Those who had been apprenticed to Company Pharmacies had no knowledge of Guild Policy. The pitfalls should be pointed out to them.

Mr. Storman supported these remarks and said the Guild should have a field representative to contact pharmacists continuously.

Mr. Winterton said, before the final examinations, an outside lecturer should give Pharmacy students lectures on pharmaceutical organisations.

Mr. Campbell, of Miranda, supported the motion. He said: "There was a great problem in the Sutherland zone, in relation to the giving of discounts. The motion is a good one, if the State Branch Committee can act on it. The State Branch Committee should set up lectures on pharmaceutical procedures and accounting."

Mr. Samer, Earlwood, said: "Selling the Guild to Guild members would take a lot of work. Someone should be on the road to do it."

Mr. Smith said: "The State Branch Committee had been looking for some time into the matter of having a man on the road. The biggest difficulty is getting a suitable person."

Mr. Pinerua said: "The things which helped us most were regular meetings of Zones. At no time any Zone had met had the State Branch Committee not sent a representative to the meeting. By your own efforts, get the Zones together."

A member inquired: "Is there a Zone round the Earlwood area?"

Answer: "Yes."

Mr. Morris: "Then you call a meeting."

Mr. Cox's motion was put to the meeting and carried. A member said: "The Commonwealth Government intended to deal with 'restrictive trade practices'."

This matter was referred to Mr. Tennyson for investigation.

Mr. Cox referred to a recent Act of Parliament in the United Kingdom.

The time being 11 p.m., the Chairman declared the meeting closed.

STATE BRANCH COMMITTEE MEETING

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, on September 8, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, R. S. Leece, K. W. Jordan, W. G. Sapsford, K. E. Thomas, P. R. Lipman, R. L. Frew, K. A. Cartwright.

Election of Officers resulted as follows:—

State President: Mr. L. W. Smith was re-elected.

Vice-President: Mr. W. F. Pinerua was re-elected.

Treasurer: Mr. K. W. Jordan was re-elected.

Federal Delegate: Mr. K. E. Thomas was elected.

Second Delegate: Moved by Mr. K. E. Thomas, seconded by Mr. W. G. Sapsford, that Mr. L. W. Smith be elected as Second Delegate. Carried.

Election of Sub-Committees.—The following sub-committees were re-elected:—

Trade and Commerce: Messrs. K. W. Jordan, R. W. Feller, R. S. Leece, J. N. Young, K. A. Cartwright, R. L. Frew, L. W. Smith, W. F. Pinerua.

Dispensing: Messrs. W. G. Sapsford, L. W. Smith, K. E. Thomas, W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller.

Pricing: Messrs. K. E. Thomas, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, L. W. Smith, C. D. Bradford, P. R. Lipman, W. F. Pinerua, K. W. Jordan.

Industrial: Messrs. L. W. Smith, W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, R. L. Frew.

Board of A.C.A. Retailer's Shareholders: Mr. W. F. Pinerua with the Chairman for the time being of the Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee as alternate member.

Pharmacists (State) Conciliation Committee: Mr. L. W. Smith—Regular Member; Mr. R. L. Frew—Alternate Member.

Pharmacists (State) Apprenticeship Committee: Mr. L. W. Smith—Regular Member; Mr. R. L. Frew—Alternate Member.

State Liaison Committee: Guild Executive.

Representative on Health Week Council: Mr. C. D. Bradford.

Committee to peruse applications for membership: Guild Executive.

Metropolitan Zone Committee: Messrs. J. N. Young, K. A. Cartwright, R. L. Frew, C. D. Bradford, W. F. Pinerua, P. R. Lipman, W. G. Sapsford.

Emergency Pharmaceutical Service (After Hours) Sub-Committee: Messrs. R. W. Feller, K. A. Cartwright, K. W. Jordan, R. L. Frew, P. R. Lipman.

The N.S.W. Guild Publicity and Merchandising Fund Committee: Messrs. W. F. Pinerua, K. A. Cartwright.

Remits.—It was decided to hold a Special Meeting of the State Branch Committee on September 19, for the purpose of discussing remits to the Federal Council Meeting.

Mr. Smith said the greatest number of remits ever listed had been set down for discussion by the Federal Council.

Annual General Meeting.—Mr. Smith said that the State Executive had discussed the various recommendations from the Annual General Meeting.

Regarding lectures, business subjects and accounting, Mr. Sapsford was requested to look into the matter of arranging suitable lectures.

Mr. Frew referred to meetings of new members, which had previously been suggested, but no further action taken.

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Merchandising and Publicity Project.—Mr. Pinerua said that a meeting had been held with the advertising agents. A Christmas promotion had been decided upon. Mr. Keith Cousins had been invited to attend the special meeting of the State Branch Committee on September 19.

Mr. Frew inquired whether the firms whose lines would be featured had been contacted.

Mr. Pinerua said they were not all available yet.

Reports of Sub-Committees were dealt with as follows:—

Trade and Commerce: Samples of Christmas paper should go out in about 14 days' time. It would be available through Edwards Dunlop. Order cards would be sent out.

Dispensing Sub-Committee.—

H.C. Fund and M.B. Fund. A letter had been received from Mr. J. F. Cade, General Manager and Secretary of the recently constituted Hospital and Medical Benefit Management Proprietary Limited, advising that the non-profit Management Company had formally taken over the administration functions of the Hospital Contribution Fund and the Medical Benefits Fund of Australia. Mr. R. A. Miller had been appointed Chief Executive Officer of the new organisation.

Active consideration was being given to the gradual introduction of combined H.C.F./M.B.F. contribution books, an innovation which would appeal to all agents.

The matter of the agency agreement and in particular the suggestion that the Funds examine the practicability of opening accounts with all Savings Banks in N.S.W. had been looked into, and the private banks could not co-operate in the suggested scheme.

With reference to the suggestion that prior to despatch all copies of letters, etc., bearing on any activities of the Guild or the Funds be forwarded to the Guild, evidently it was intended to refer to general matters only, because communications are being sent every day to one agent or another, and these communications, although important, concern only the recipient.

Industrial.—Mr. Smith said that a report concerning the new Chemists (State) Award had been circulated.

Further Special Meeting of the State Branch Committee.—A further special meeting of the State Branch Committee would be held on September 15. The matter of the giving of discounts would be discussed, and also, if time permitted, remits to the Federal Council.

Kodak Dinner.—It was noted that the dinner would be held at Ushers Hotel on October 12.

A.N.Z.A.A.S. 35th Congress, Brisbane. Monday, May 29, to Friday, June 2, 1961.—Discussion on this matter was deferred.

Correspondence.—Weights and Measures Office, asking the Guild to authorise the Department to resume the former practice of retaining rejected weights. Agreed.

Mr. Noel Ennis, Uralla, complaining about the recent circular from the Department of Health regarding High Velocity items. Received.

Department of Public Health, asking whether the Guild would approve the labelling of substances such as Polyhaemen: "Keep out of reach of children."—It was decided to approve the labelling "Keep out of reach of children."

Mr. R. R. Wallis, Maitland, forwarding grocer's hand-bill containing an advertisement regarding a prescription service.—To be referred to the Pharmacy Board for attention.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. Victor Hugh Barnes, Bondi Beach; John David Clifford, Mullumbimby; Rex Kevin Foy, Burwood; Alick Goldberg, Enmore; Thomas Brown Haskin, Lugarno; Julian Arundel Newton-Brown, Chatswood; Uther Marks St. Clair, St. Leonards; and Alan John Zietsch, Edgecliff.

The meeting terminated at 11.10 p.m.

VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (38-6254).

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS: SEPTEMBER LIST

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Cohen, Mrs. J. N. . .	Miss M. J. Dear, Prahran
Condon, Mrs.	Mr. F. K. Bullen, Bacchus Marsh
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Dobyn, Mr. B. L. . . .	Mr. S. M. Walker, Northcote
Dixon, Mr. R.	Mr. I. P. Keogh, Tallangatta
Everett, Mr. C. D. . .	Miss M. L. Sharp, Myrtleford
Ellis, Miss J.	Mr. J. E. Coates, Thornbury
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Jacobson, Mr. B. L. . .	Mr. D. McK. Hutchison, McKinnon; Mr. W. Sharp, Broadmeadows
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Laird, Mr. J.	Mr. J. L. Gallagher, Wollongong
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Sheppard, Miss J. . . .	Mr. C. G. Hoffmann, Collins Street, Melbourne; Mr. W. A. Milner, Morwell; Mr. J. D. M. Kirkpatrick, Fitzroy
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Symes, Miss A.	Dickins & Dickins, Geelong
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VICTORIA—Continued

Manager or Reliever

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Taylor, Mr. F. . . .	Mr. J. N. Longden, Kaniva
Whitty, Miss M. . . .	Mr. J. B. Newell, Gisborne
Werner, Miss R. . . .	Mr. J. H. Rowntree, Richmond
Winch, Miss N. M. . .	Messrs. A. R. Bailly & Son, Malvern
Winter, Mr. J. . . .	Mr. M. S. Efron, Elsternwick

Mr. R. H. Beckinsale has been appointed Chief Pharmacist, Glenelg Base Hospital, Hamilton.

Mr. T. S. A. McCausland was in charge of Amcal Stand at the Royal Melbourne Show.

Mr. J. Laird has accepted an appointment as assistant to Mr. J. L. Gallagher at Wollongong, N.S.W.

Mr. Franz Fischer left for a trip overseas. He expects to be away about two years.

Mr. B. Markov has resigned his position as manager, U.F.S. Dispensary, Williamstown Road, Footscray, and has accepted a position as manager of Wilkinson's Pharmacy, 122 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds.

Miss I. R. Fink, who recently returned from a trip overseas, will manage U.F.S. Dispensary, Williamstown Road, Footscray.

Business Changes

Messrs. G. H. Williams & Son advise having admitted Mr. J. K. Hinton as a third partner. They will trade as Williams & Hinton, Dickson's Geelong Pharmacy, 121 Ryrie Street, Geelong.

Mr. H. Rockman has closed the pharmacy at 215 St. George's Road, North Fitzroy. The business will be transferred to his other pharmacy at 397 Sydney Road, Brunswick.

Mr. D. Clark has notified change of number from 20 to 28 Napier Street, Essendon.

New pharmacies have been opened at the addresses indicated:—

Mr. P. S. Mylecharane, Koorlong Avenue, Irymple;
M. M. Wrobel, 122 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds;
Mr. W. J. Cornell, 912 Howitt Street, Ballarat;
Mr. I. W. Bannon, 268 Springvale Road, Springvale;
Mr. B. B. Brown, 20 Shaw Street, East Doncaster.

The following pharmacies have changed hands:—

Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Ampt purchased from Mr. J. F. White, Bikwood Avenue, Stanhope.

Mrs. E. R. Job, from Mr. J. G. Roberts, 314 Bay Street, Brighton.

Mr. D. B. Railton, from Mr. E. H. Baker, Queen Street, Warragul.

Miss Irene R. Fink has returned to Melbourne after eighteen months abroad, during which she visited the United Kingdom and Europe. She reports that she had a most fascinating trip. While in London she did her "locum work" and states that she prefers Australian pharmacy conditions.

VICTORIAN NURSING COUNCIL

Dr. Kevin Brennan, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., has been appointed a member of the Victorian Nursing Council for the period ending September 28, 1962, vice Dr. W. B. Meredith, resigned; and

Mavis Amy Prytz has also been appointed a member of the Council, pursuant to the provisions of Section 4 (2) (e) (vii) of the Nurses Act 1958.

NEW SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Mr. George Vincent Stafford has been appointed as Secretary and Permanent Head of the Department of Health, in succession to Mr. L. P. Yeatman, as from September 18, 1960.

Mr. Yeatman, who joined the Department 47 years ago, was tendered a farewell dinner on September 13, when about 150 guests attended. Speakers paid generous tribute to Mr. Yeatman for his fine service to the State.

GOLF

At the Victorian Chemists' Golf Club meeting held at Woodlands Golf Club on September 20 the competition was individual Stableford, and winners were:—

A Division: Ian Barnes (11/10), 33 points.
B Division: Gordon Collins (13/11), 33 points.
C Division: John Hargreaves (21/18), 39 points.
D Division: Bert Birchell (36/32), 41 points.
Visitor: Happy Westcott (12/11), 38 points.

—E. R. CLARK, Handicapper.

LETTER FROM CANADA

Miss M. J. Beulke, writing from London recently, reported that she had a very interesting experience in Canada. She enjoyed her stay there very much, and believed she was fortunate in having been employed at the Calgary General Hospital.

Miss Beulke said that she would have been able to register in Alberta, Canada, if she had passed the examination in Forensic Pharmacy, which was to have been held in September. However, as she had planned to leave in August, she was permitted to work theoretically as an unqualified person, but received the wage of a graduate. The standing figure for this is \$365 per month, which allows a single person to live comfortably. She remarked, however, that it is not nearly as generous a sum as it may sound.

The registration fee in Alberta is \$300, but \$500 in other provinces.

Miss Beulke expressed the opinion that Australian graduates might be allowed to register in the other provinces too on the same conditions.

It would seem that each application for registration is considered on its merits, and the course completed by the graduate in his or her own country compared with the present course in the particular province.

MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR MONASH UNIVERSITY

In view of the importance of the development of a second medical school in Victoria, the following information, which has been supplied by the Vice-Chancellor of Monash University, will be of general interest.

The Interim Council of Monash University expects soon to receive authority to proceed to establish a medical school on the University site at Clayton, a suburb some twelve miles east-south-east of the City of Melbourne. The intention is to start the construction of buildings for the pre-clinical work as soon as possible, but, for the time being, clinical instruction will be carried out at two existing hospitals. In some years' time, when it is possible to construct a hospital on the Monash site, the clinical teaching will be centred there, but it is the hope and intention of the University that the two original hospitals will become permanent members of the Monash Medical School.

In view of the magnitude and complexity of the problems involved, the Interim Council intends that the Dean of Medicine shall occupy a full-time, permanent post of professorial status, and it has resolved to proceed at once to make an appointment to this position. The Dean will have a prime responsibility of advising the Council on the appointment of professors in the pre-clinical and clinical fields, and on the broad policy to be adopted, including the general structure of the course and the arrangements for clinical teaching. He will also be responsible for giving general guidance to the architects on the design of the Medical School buildings.—"The Medical Journal of Australia."

VICTORIA—Continued

OBITUARY

DEATH OF MR. G. R. NICHOLAS

The death of George Richard Rich Nicholas, C.B.E., aged 76, on September 20, in Melbourne, closed one of the most remarkable careers in Australian pharmacy and broke a link with the older generation in the profession.

A man of great achievement yet endearing simplicity, he lived in the finest traditions of pharmacy, mindful always of service to the public and maintaining an active interest in practical work right until the end. He passed the Final Examination of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria in June, 1912, and maintained his registration until his death.



The late George Nicholas

George Nicholas eventually had the opportunity to carry service to the public in proportions undreamed of when he occupied his little shop in Windsor, a suburb of Melbourne. The success achieved was worthily used. His company prospered. So also did the community, and George Nicholas made many large gifts to educational institutions, chiefly Wesley College and the Methodist Ladies' College, Melbourne, and hospitals. Much of his generosity was anonymously bestowed. Typical of the simplicity of the man is that he was reported to have declined a knighthood on several occasions.

The romance of Nicholas Proprietary Limited began in 1915, when George Nicholas discovered how to synthesise aspirin, which was then the trade name of Bayer. None will deny the success that followed work which must stand as a monument of perseverance. No information on the subject existed in Australia and plant

PHARMACISTS

NEW ZEALAND SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

Invite applications for teachers of the following subjects:

Pharmaceutics
Pharmaceutical chemistry
Pharmacognosy
Pharmacology

Applicants should possess a degree or registrable qualification in pharmacy. A post-graduate qualification, teaching or research experience would be an additional advantage.

The New Zealand School of Pharmacy opened in February 1960 at the Central Technical College, Petone (Wellington), and provides a two-year full time course with 75 students in each year. The subjects covered in the first year are Chemistry, Physics and Biology, and the second year of professional studies will start in 1961.

Salary—Senior Tutor £NZ1300 + £50 to £NZ1530
Tutor £NZ1100 + £50 to £NZ1300
Assistant Tutor £NZ 800 + £50 to £NZ1100

These salary scales which are at present under review apply to both male and female staff. Appointments may be made in the grade of Senior Tutor, Tutor, or Assistant Tutor and at any point in the scale. Appointees will be expected to take up their duties in February, 1961.

Steamer fares, and allowances on New Zealand Public Service Scale will be paid to successful applicants. Further details may be obtained from

The Senior Trade Commissioner for New Zealand,
14 Martin Place,
Sydney, Australia,

with whom applications close on October 27.

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SUPPURATIONS

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CRACKED HANDS

NERVE RASH
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etc. etc.

PARCEL BUY SHOWS 62% PROFIT

VICTORIA—Continued

was of the most primitive kind. However, in the back of his little pharmacy in Windsor, George Nicholas and a few helpers won through after a long process of trial and error—not without incident, and in one case injury, as George Nicholas was blinded by an explosion. Fortunately it was not permanent. Not the least of other troubles was dwindling funds.

When the formula was discovered, other problems presented themselves, most important being how to get the powder into tablet form. This was eventually achieved with the aid of a single-punch hand-operated machine, which made its tedious contribution to an empty kerosene tin. When filled, this would be taken by messenger on a cable tram from Windsor to premises in Flinders Lane, where it was packed.



The old pharmacy established in 1858 at St. Kilda Junction, Windsor, where Mr. Nicholas first carried on business in 1913.

The 1918 influenza epidemic gave the first boost to the product, which by that time was known as "Aspro." Production was stepped up as best it could be, and this together with a large consignment of bottles imported from Japan enabled demand to be met. A couple of years later B.B. tableting machines were imported from the United States of America. This was followed shortly after by the introduction of the "Sanitape" form of pack.

No doubt the most important single operation in the history of the product was the decision to market in England. No one on either side of the globe gave this venture from the "down under" primary-producing country a chance of success. For two years the sceptics appeared right, but a change of plans eventually saved the venture at a critical stage. Later "Aspro" became the first proprietary medicine to feature in a full page of the "Daily Mail." Today Aspro-Nicholas in England, a big public company, supplies many Nicholas pharmaceuticals to countries in the Northern Hemisphere and Africa.

Always a man of inventive turn of mind, George Nicholas developed other products, though not with the resounding success that attended "Aspro."

George Nicholas had a keen interest in the Turf and founded Shirley Park Stud at Woodend, Victoria. The sire, St. Magnus, became famous. Nicholas-owned horses won many big races, including the Victoria Derby, but could not clinch the Melbourne Cup. Morse Code, it will be recalled, ran third in the 1950 Cup and was favourite the following year, but fell in the race.

The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, Mr. F. W. Johnson, and Mr. H. A. Braithwaite were two of the pharmacists who attended the service conducted by the Rev. Dr. C. Irving Benson, at Mr. Nicholas's home in Lansell Road, Toorak, before the cortege left for the Springvale Crematorium.

Employees of Nicholas Pty. Ltd. formed a guard of honour outside the company's Chadstone plant as the funeral passed. The cortege halted to allow a staff wreath to be placed on one of the five floral cars.

The chief mourners were his wife, Messrs. H. J. Nicholas, L. G. Nicholas and M. Nicholas (sons) and Mr. H. Nicholas, brother.

Pallbearers were Messrs. H. M. Lightfoot (chairman of directors of Nicholas Pty. Ltd.), C. E. Kerville (managing director), E. W. Heffron (longest serving member of the staff), F. J. Howells (finance director), Bernard Nolan (chairman of the National Trustee Company), Dr. G. Brandis, Dr. H. N. Featonby and Sir Chester Manifold (chairman of the Victoria Racing Club).

Albert H. Adler

It is with regret that we report the death of Mr. Albert H. Adler, which occurred at Albert Park on August 29. Mr. Adler was apprenticed to the late Mr. A. S. Lock, at Carlton, qualified and was registered by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria in 1899.

He was a man of quiet manner, and although he did not come much into the limelight, did much useful work in connection with the development of the A.P.F. and in other directions for pharmacy in the early days of his professional career.

He was one of the old school and lived up to the high ideals of his profession. The South Melbourne "Record" in which an obituary notice appeared on September 3, states that Mr. Adler was a man of high professional attainments and integrity.

Considerable distinction attached to his family. His mother was Madame Simonson, who was eminent in Melbourne musical circles long ago, and particularly valued as a teacher of singing. His sister Frances, who died last year in New York, achieved world fame as a singer under the name of Frances Alda.

For many years Mr. Adler was one of a band of daily early morning swimmers at Middle Park, and he was one of the most well-known personalities of the area.

His wife Janet predeceased him in 1959. He is survived by a son, John, and a daughter, Leonore.

Leslie Charles Player

It is with regret that we record the death of Mr. Leslie Charles Player, which occurred on August 30. Mr. Player was one of the younger pharmacists and for the past few years had conducted a pharmacy in Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, near the Victoria Market.

He was apprenticed to Mrs. G. A. Walker, of Bunyip, and later transferred to Mr. A. H. Abbott, of Glenhuntly. He qualified in 1943.

F. G. E. Hiscock

We regret to announce the death of Mr. F. G. E. Hiscock which occurred on August 29, at the age of 79 years.

Mr. Hiscock had a long career in his chosen profession. In 1897 he became apprenticed to the late T. E. Turner, of Hawthorn, who was a well known lecturer in the Victorian College of Pharmacy for a number of years. He gained the Silver Medal in Chemistry in 1900 and qualified in 1903.

Mr. Hiscock's first pharmacy was at Beeac, which he conducted for three years until 1906. He then bought a pharmacy at Bacchus Marsh and stayed there for 17

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SYDNEY



AUSTRALIA

VICTORIA—Continued

years. Next he was at Murtoa where he took over the pharmacy of Mr. D. E. Robertson. Five years later he purchased the pharmacy of Miss Eileen Angwin in East Melbourne, and remained there for 29 years, retiring in 1957.

A son, Mr. John F. Hiscock, practises at Newcomb, East Geelong.

Harold George Macdonald

It is with regret that we announce the death of Mr. Harold George Macdonald, which occurred at Rosebud on August 29.

Mr. Macdonald was apprenticed to the late Mr. S. B. Say, of Benalla, and after qualifying was registered in 1905.

For some years prior to his death he conducted a pharmacy at Rosebud. In latter years he took a less active part in the conduct of the business, which was carried on in partnership with his daughter-in-law.

We extend our sympathy to members of the family.

Jean Lamont Lakeland (nee Freeman)

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Jean Lamont Lakeland, which occurred on September 12.

Mrs. Lakeland was apprenticed to Mr. F. Buckhurst at the Mutual Store Pharmacy, Melbourne, and qualified in 1909. She married Mr. T. A. Lakeland, also a qualified pharmaceutical chemist, who died approximately ten years ago. Mrs. Lakeland is survived by three daughters to whom we extend our sympathy.

P.A.D.E.G.A.

Change of Name of Organisation.—Application was made to the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for consent to change of name to—

SALARIED PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION

on the following grounds:—

1. The present name of the organisation does not make specific mention of Hospital Pharmacists.
2. Hospital Pharmacists are entitled to membership of the organisation, and many are members.
3. The proposed name, SALARIED PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, indicates that all Salaried Pharmaceutical Chemists, whether they be employed in Retail Pharmacy, U.F.S. Dispensaries or Hospitals, are entitled to membership.
4. A much shorter and more descriptive title for the organisation is sought, hence SALARIED PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

It is expected that official permission will be granted by the end of September or early in October.

Lecture by Dr. Ian O. Stahle

Dr. Ian O. Stahle, M.D.(Melb.), M.R.C.P.(London), M.R.A.C.P., Diploma Dermatological Medicine (Sydney), has kindly agreed to give a lecture on "The Dermatological Outlook on Dermatitis and Skin Cancer."

This lecture will be given in place of the regular November quarterly meeting, and will be held on Wednesday, November 2, at 8 p.m., at the Pharmacy College, 381 Royal Parade, Parkville.

Colour slides will be used to illustrate this very important and practical subject to pharmacists. A cordial invitation to attend is extended to ALL, apprentices, students, pharmaceutical chemists, both employer and employee.

A short meeting of P.A.D.E.G.A. will be held after Dr. Stahle's lecture.

Everyone is asked to make a special effort to attend.

Wages Board Report

Apprentice Salary Increases in Retail Pharmacy.—The full judgment given by the Industrial Appeals Court against an appeal lodged by the Victorian Branch of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild appeared in August issue of the Journal. The following rates were awarded, retrospective to July 4, 1960:—

2nd year—£7/3/6, plus Saturday penalty 2/6. Total £7/5/6.

3rd year—£10/0/6, plus Saturday penalty 3/9. Total £10/4/3.

4th year—£14/0/6, plus Saturday penalty 5/3. Total £14/5/9.

5th year—£16, plus Saturday penalty 6/-. Total £16/6/-.

Apprentices were represented at the appeal by this organisation, of whom about 200 are members.

Mr. A. Richardson, Assistant Federal Secretary for the Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations, with whom we are affiliated, represented as counsel.

An important portion of the judgment given by Judge Dethridge ties the trainee rates as a proportion of the Qualified Chemist rates and not of the basic wage, as in previous awards. This means in future all rises for Qualified Chemists will be reflected proportionately in the rates to students and trainees.

New Full-time Students' Rates

Many months of discussion have taken place in our organisation in order that fair rates be fixed. Frequent consultations with board members and the Pharmaceutical Guild and Students' Council have been carried on. A final meeting on Wednesday, September 21, is to take place between Mr. J. Snow, Mr. M. Blachford, the Secretary and officials of the Pharmaceutical Service Guild. It has been decided to fix rates for the entire period of traineeship at this initial stage, so that a clear picture may be presented to student and master when arranging employment. Rates will be fixed by the Wages Board, which has been called to meet as soon as possible.

Proportion of students and trainees per pharmacy will be left to the Pharmacy Board in future instead of restrictions appearing in the award. This will enable the larger pharmacies with training facilities for more than one student to take on additional trainees with the Pharmacy Board's consent.

Prize to be Donated Annually

It was voted by P.A.D.E.G.A. executive to donate an annual prize to the value of £5/5/-. On the recommendation of Mr. Sissons, the prize will be for Materia Medica and Pharmacology in the final year.

Latest Information on Awards

The executive has had duplicated a comprehensive list of the current awards for all employees in Retail Pharmacy, U.F.S. Dispensaries and Hospitals, overtime rates, casual rates, holiday and sick leave compiled by the Secretary. These it is felt will be very useful to pharmacists and apprentices. A copy may be obtained by writing to the Secretary, Mr. O. Cross, 13 Phillips Street, Coburg, N.13, or phoning him after hours at FM 4011.

The potential membership of employee qualified pharmacists in your organisation is increasing rapidly, and in order to protect the future interests of pharmacy all employee pharmacists should be members. Subscription rate is £2/2/- per year. Apprentice and trainee members 10/- per year. Subscriptions are payable to the Treasurer, Mr. M. Blachford, 42 Greenwood Street, Pascoe Vale South, W.7.

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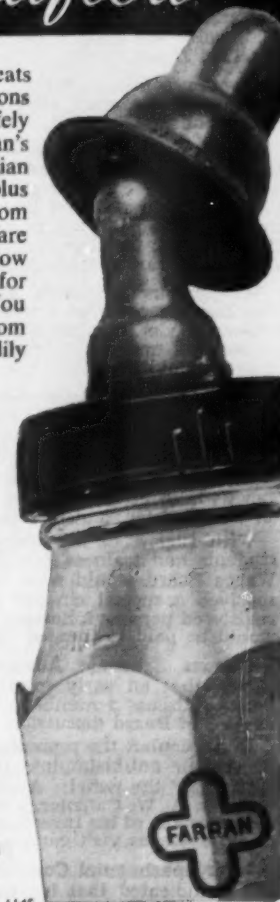
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VICTORIA—Continued

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at the College of Pharmacy, 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, on September 14, at 10 a.m.

Present.—Mr. N. C. Manning (President) in the chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, K. E. Hartley, W. R. Iliffe, W. Wishart, F. C. Kent (Registrar), T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary), and R. H. Borowski (Deputy Registrar).

Correspondence.—To Mr. G. V. Stafford, congratulating him on appointment as Secretary and Permanent Head, Department of Health.

From Department of Health, advising that kerosene had been added to Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Act by notice in the Government Gazette of August 17.

To a country chemist re the irregular sale of a preparation of penicillin with neomycin by local butter factories. Informed that sale of this preparation is restricted to prescription only, and that the distributors had been advised.

To a manufacturer, drawing his attention to the fact that storekeepers being supplied by the company could not legally sell certain items, which were classified as Specified Drugs.

From a country chemist, forwarding report of the poisoning of an adult after drinking a proprietary furniture polish.

Veterinary Preparation.—An application was before the Board for a variation in the method of control on a preparation containing neomycin and another antibiotic. It was resolved that the applicant be informed that the Board did not propose at this stage to change its legislation to allow other than penicillin to be available for intramammary purposes.

Weights and Measures Administration Conference.—The Board considered a request from the Victorian Employers' Federation for a speaker to be present at this conference, and it was resolved that a member of the Board should attend.

The Late A. H. Adler.—Mr. Braithwaite drew attention to the death of Mr. Adler, who was one of the persons concerned with the original setting up of the A.P.F.

Pharmacy Regulations—Practical Training.—The President reported that these regulations had been gazetted. A copy would be forwarded to every chemist on the Register, and to other interested parties.

With regard to the wages to be paid to pharmacy students and trainees, the President indicated that the Wages Board would meet later in the month. It was resolved a special circular should be forwarded to all registered persons following the advice as to what wages would be paid to these students and trainees.

Poisons Schedule Advisory Panel.—The Board resolved that an early meeting of the panel should be held to discuss a number of items which had been the subject of Board discussion.

In particular, the representations made for the release of certain antihistaminic preparations would be considered by the panel. At this meeting it was expected that Mr. A. W. Callister, a member of the Board, would give a report of his investigations into this matter whilst on an overseas visit earlier in the year.

Interdepartmental Committee on Narcotics.—The President indicated that he, together with other members of the Board, had attended a meeting of this Committee.

Uniform Poisons Bill.—The Registrar reported that whilst this Bill was in the hands of the Parliamentary draftsman, it was doubtful whether it would be brought down during the present session of Parliament.

Prosecutions.—Following a series of test purchases carried out by the Board's staff, it was resolved that legal action be taken against four persons for breaches of the Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Regulations.

Recommendation from United Nations Organisation.—It was resolved that the recommendation from U.N.O. regarding the scheduling of R.1132 (diphenoxylate) should be forwarded to the Health Department for addition to the first part of the Sixth Schedule.

Kerosene.—Following the addition by promulgation of kerosene in certain quantities to the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Act, it was resolved that action be taken to implement these requirements as from February 1, 1961. The Board further resolved as to the type of container which would be approved for this material, this information to be communicated to the Chamber of Manufactures and to all persons licensed to sell poisonous substances.

A.N.Z.A.A.S.—The President indicated that the next meeting of A.N.Z.A.A.S. would be held in Brisbane in May, 1961, and it was resolved that individual members of the Board should, if possible, be present. The President indicated that a meeting of people interested in Section "O" would be convened in the near future.

Financial: The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, and accounts were passed for payment.

Formal.—The following formal business was recorded:

Registration.—Nathan Charles Rosen (ex-New Zealand) was registered.

Names Restored to Register.—Jack Kalaf and Anne Elizabeth Horner.

Names Erased from Register.—The names of the following deceased pharmaceutical chemists were directed to be erased from the Register, namely: Albert Hyam Adler, George Marie Joseph Cole, Harold Gordon Macdonald, and Leslie Charles Player.

Certificates of Identity Issued.—To Great Britain 3, to N.S.W. 2, to Queensland 1.

Managers and Relievers.—54.

Dangerous Drugs Licences—Hospitals.—5.

Dangerous Drugs Licence—Wholesaler.—1.

Poisonings—Police Reports.—Barbiturate, 3 fatal, 1 non-fatal; arsenical weedkiller, 1 fatal; pentachlorophenol weedkiller, 1 fatal; and Dordiden, 1 fatal.

The meeting closed at 1.40 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

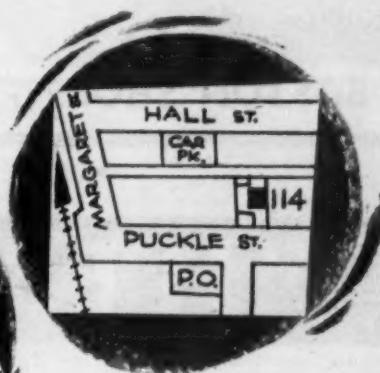
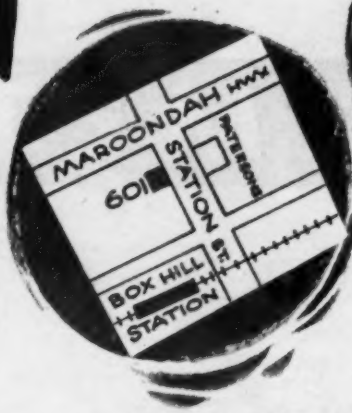
The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, on September 7, at 10 a.m.

Present.—Mr. F. W. Johnson (President) in the chair, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. L. Hull, L. Long, C. B. Macgibbon, K. Ramsay, E. Scott, G. K. Treleaven, F. C. Kent (Secretary) and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

At the opening of the meeting the President drew attention to the presence of two guests, Mr. G. H. Dallimore, Deputy Federal President of the F.P.S. Guild of Australia and President of the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, and Mr. K. S. Porter, of South Australia. The President said it was his pleasure, on



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VICTORIA—Continued

behalf of the Society, to welcome these two gentlemen to this meeting of the Council. He said they knew and valued the work Mr. Dallimore and Mr. Porter were doing, and hoped they would be with them for many years to continue with this good work.

Correspondence.—Letters submitted to the Council included the following:—

To Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Treleaven, conveying congratulations on the birth of a daughter.

From Mr. R. Clarey, thanking the Council for expression of sympathy on the death of his father.

From a country chemist complaining of article in "Reader's Digest."

To several members, advising re translation of foreign prescriptions.

New Members Elected.—Mrs. Ruth Mary Flanagan, Mrs. Kirsty Matheson Tuck.

Professional Witnesses' Fees.—A letter from the Australian Dental Association asked for the Council's opinion on a proposal that the fee for attendance as a professional witness under subpoena should be £10/10/- per half-day. The Council agreed to support this organisation and the B.M.A. in any approach which they might make to the Crown Law Department.

Carboys.—A letter from a member suggested that all pharmaceutical chemists be urged to display carboys, and the Council agreed they should, as far as possible, carry out this suggestion.

Education Committee Report.—Mr. Hull reported that the Education Committee had met during the month, and at that meeting Mr. J. R. Oxley had been elected Chairman for the present year. The main business of the meeting had been discussion of the Vick Lectureship in Merchandising and the method by which it would be implemented fully in the third year of the new course in 1962. The Education Committee had appointed a sub-committee to look into all aspects of this lectureship, and the sub-committee had made certain recommendations which would be placed before the Council at a later meeting.

Course on Radio Isotopes.—The President reported that this course had commenced. Mr. Macgibbon commented that the course would be of great value to hospital pharmacists, who would in the main be the people attending the course.

Library.—The Hon. Librarian, Mrs. Crawford, reported that an offer had been made to the Dean to purchase a reference library on biology and science at a considerably reduced amount. She advised that authority had been given to the Dean to make this purchase. —Action confirmed.

Tenders for Completion of Basement Works.—The President indicated that a tender for £12,312 had been let to Donald McLennan for the completion of works in the basement area.

"Reader's Digest" Article.—The President said this matter had been handled by the Public Relations Secretariat, and after discussion the Council resolved that the Society should write officially to the doctor concerned in this matter.

Lecturers in Chemistry.—The President indicated that two applicants for positions of lecturer in chemistry would be interviewed by the Executive at an early date.

Furnishing of Ladies' Rest-room.—The Secretary reported that the Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association had, at the cost of about £300, furnished the

ladies' rest-room in the new College. It was resolved that a special letter of thanks be forwarded to the Association for this gesture.

Finance.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the financial statement, and accounts were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 1.14 p.m.

THE P.D.L.

Directors' Meeting

The 425th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited was held at "Guild House," 18 St. Francis Street, Melbourne, on September 21, at 9.45 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (Chairman), Messrs. I. H. Barnes, W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar, D. A. Lees, E. A. O. Moore, N. V. Orr and T. G. Allen (Secretary).

New Members Elected.—(Mrs.) Rosemary R. Ampt, Stanhope; Ian R. Ampt, Stanhope; Mordecai Halprin, Merlynston; James R. Hosie, North Melbourne; David B. Railton, Warragul; and John R. D. Waugh, Yarram.

Correspondence. Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were amongst the letters dealt with:—

To a country member, regarding the loss of a camera despatched by him per post, and conveying the advice of the directors at the August meeting.

To Mr. E. A. O. Moore, forwarding copy of the basic material for talks to Guild districts. The Secretary said on the morning following this talk by Mr. Moore, before a meeting of his own district, he had received telephone inquiries from two members asking that their General Public Risk cover be increased.

From the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, summarising items of business dealt with at a meeting of the executive held on September 5, 6 and 7. These matters were reported briefly by the Secretary.

From a firm of accountants in regard to the pharmacy in the estate of a deceased member, which it was hoped would be sold before the end of September. Inquiry was made concerning the chemists' indemnity cover should the sale take place after October 1. The Secretary said he had suggested that a renewal payment be forwarded so as to extend the cover from October 1 until arrangements for the sale had been completed. It would then be a simple matter to transfer the cover to the new proprietor.

To the Branch Secretaries, asking that the annual returns be forwarded so as to reach the Head Office not later than October 12.

The correspondence was received.

Journal Report.—Mr. Cossar reported on matters dealt with at an extraordinary general meeting, the annual meeting and the meeting of the Committee of Management of the Journal, held on September 5.

Claims.—A claim under notice for twelve months, involving the loss of some cattle, had been settled by consent after the second day of the hearing of the case in court.

A somewhat similar case was reported shortly before the meeting, and on the facts presented it was decided that the claim be paid.

In other matters before recent meetings there had been no new developments during the month.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £3955/14/11 were passed for payment.

Amount of Indemnity Cover.—The Chairman said although it had been a recommendation from the directors for some years past that a minimum cover of £5000 be held for Chemists' Indemnity, some members still

VICTORIA—Continued

renewed for smaller covers, ranging from £1000. After discussion, it was decided that an appropriate communication be sent to those referred to with the renewal notices in 1961, showing how little extra was required in the way of premium to give the higher cover regarded as a necessary minimum in present-day conditions, particularly for country members, who faced extra risks in dispensing for animals.

The meeting closed at 12.25 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at Guild House, 18 St. Francis Street, Melbourne, on September 6, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. L. C. Davies (Vice-President) in the Chair, Messrs. J. W. D. Crowley, E. Scott, A. K. Lloyd, J. T. DeRavin, R. Grinlington, A. W. Cocking, A. O. C. Blake, H. C. Henshall, J. Scown, C. M. Waters, S. M. Adams, M. A. Laird, J. H. Weymouth, W. J. Langtry, H. Marks, G. Carter, I. M. Foyster, C. N. McLeod, J. K. Gosstray, Miss I. R. McGillivray, W. J. Wright (Secretary).

Present by Invitation.—Mr. G. H. Tennyson, Public Relations Director, and Mr. J. D. Clarke.

Minutes.—The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed. The Chairman reported that all action required by the minutes of the previous meeting had been taken, except the motion requiring that other State Branch Committees be notified of motions passed. The Committee affirmed that it required this action to be taken.

Correspondence.—A copy of a letter sent by the Public Relations Director to the Editor of "Reader's Digest," protesting about an article in the August issue was received.

A letter was received from the Lane Medicine Company, advising that it is the company's intention to restrict the sale of Lanes Emulsion, Lanes Capsules of Cod Liver Oil Concentrate and Lanes Anti-Staph Cleansing Lotion to chemists, and that in the event of further new lines being produced they will be restricted in a similar manner.

A letter from Pharmaceutical Defence Limited, concerning duties of relievers was discussed. It was decided that the Executive form a Committee to examine the suggestion of P.D.L.

A proposal from the Photographic Merchants' Section of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce was brought forward and discussed, the suggestion being that the Guild become an affiliated member of the Chamber for an annual subscription of £12/12/-, and individual members interested in the photographic business become members of the Photographic Merchants' Section for a subscription of £3/3/- per annum, the individual member's voting power to be one vote for every ten members, with a maximum of ten votes, this being a departure from the normal procedure, whereby membership of the Photographic Merchant Section is restricted to firms who are members of the Chamber and the subscriptions payable would be £14. On Mr. Henshall's motion, seconded by Mr. Lloyd, the proposal was accepted.

Federal Report.—Mr. Scott reported that in discussions at Canberra on the operative clauses of the new agreement, the whole question of large and standard packs had come up for discussion and he had made a case that

usage should be the determining factor. He reported that the Government was adamant that the present arrangements would remain in force for three months, after which they would listen to the Guild if a new idea on the two-price system could be put up. He stated that Major-General Refshauge had taken office on September 1. Mr. Scott said that the question of availability will be further investigated, and that his request for a carbon copy of the account to be sent with the cheque had been listened to sympathetically. He said he had seen the new tally sheet and thought it was an improvement; that the new book would be despatched about the middle of October. He said the Liberal Party National Health Sub-Committee which had been set up will take evidence of any pin-pricks, insufficiencies and objections, and will put these to the Minister.

Mr. Lloyd raised the matter of the distribution of Country Club toiletries, and Mr. Scott replied that this had all been settled and full information given.

District Remits: Questionnaire.—It was decided that the request of District No. 19 that a questionnaire be sent to all Guild members in Victoria, asking for their comments on N.H.A., be referred to the N.H.A. Sub-Committee.

Federal Referendum.—District No. 22 requested the Federal Executive to hold a further referendum of all members in Australia and this suggestion was considered.

Public Relations.—It was noted that the matter raised by District No. 22 had been considered by the Merchandising and Publicity Committee, i.e., that the Public Relations Secretariat institute a campaign stressing the professional side of pharmacy.

N.H.A. Prices.—District No. 23 suggested, in view of the disparity in pricing structure between N.H.A. prescriptions and private prescriptions, that no prices be put on N.H.A. duplicate prescriptions or repeat authorisation forms until dispensed. Mr. Grinlington said that this should be left to be discussed at the Federal Pricing Officers' Conference.

Executive.—The Executive Report, as outlined in the minutes of the Executive meeting held on August 3, was received.

Merchandising and Publicity.—The report from this committee, as set out in the minutes of the meeting held on August 17, was adopted.

The report of the Hospital Benefits Liaison Committee, as set out in the minutes of the meeting held on June 29 with H.B.A., was placed before the committee. Decisions on "Calendar Month" and "Schedules" were deferred until the next meeting of the S.B.C.

N.H.A.—The Sub-Committee Chairman reported that the committee had met during the month. The general position was discussed, with the result that the committee declared the desirability of machinery being set up for handling complaints of members. It was decided that all such letters of complaint which are received be given to the N.H.A. Committee Chairman and answered in "Gilseal News."

New Members Elected.—Messrs. R. B. Douglas, Brunswick; P. W. Aanensen, Box Hill South; K. G. Smith and W. T. Moritz, Cowes, and J. S. Baker, Hawthorn East.

Re-entered.—Messrs. H. W. Lewis, Box Hill North, and D. B. Railton, Warragul.

Substitute Federal Delegates.—On Mr. Blake's motion, seconded by Miss McGillivray, Mr. K. L. C. Davies was declared the senior substitute Federal Delegate.

Co-option of Members.—On Mr. Henshall's motion, seconded by Mr. Adams, Mr. J. K. Gosstray and Mr. C. N. McLeod were co-opted to the committee.

Honorary Members.—On Mr. Waters' motion, seconded by Mr. Gosstray, Mr. A. K. Lloyd and Mr. L. Hamon were elected honorary members.

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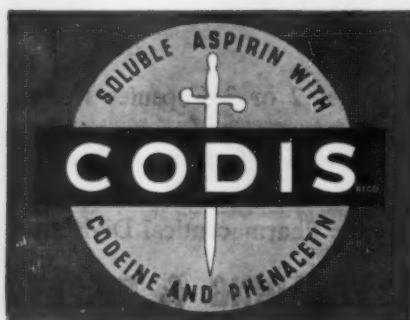
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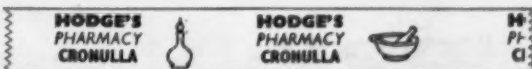
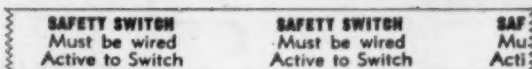
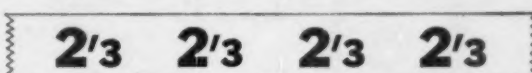


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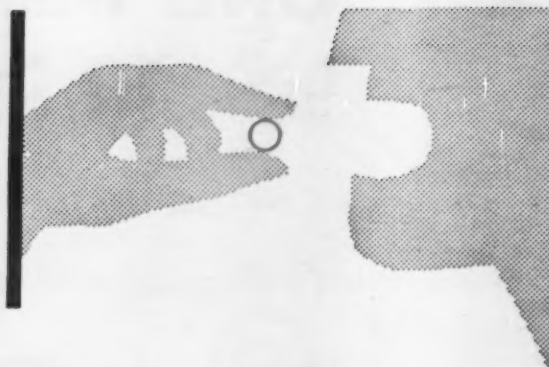
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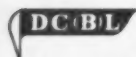


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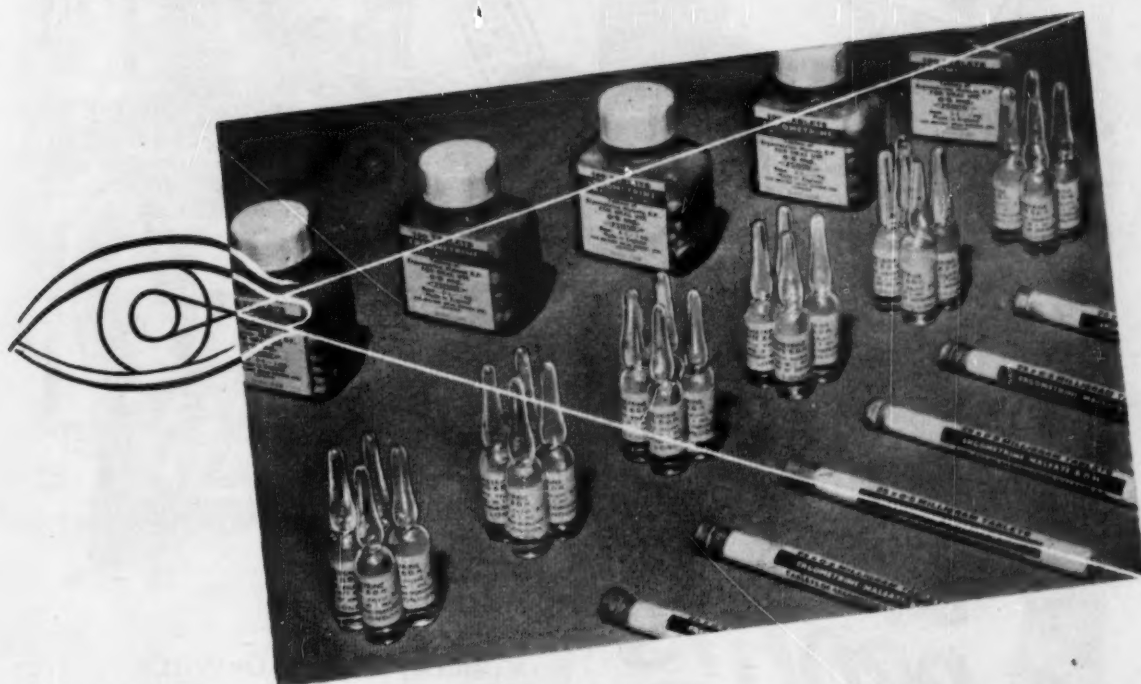
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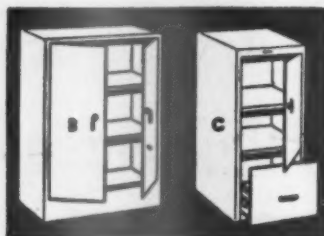
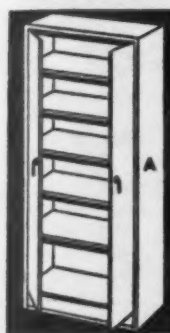
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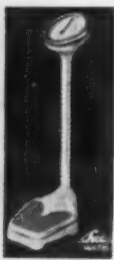
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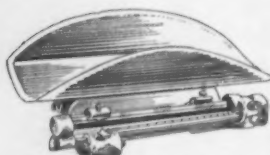
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